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AMERICAN TROOPS CROSS BORDER ON TRAIL OF BANDITS

United States Army Aviators
Released by Payment of a
Part of Ransom—Outlaws to
Be Pursued in Aeroplanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Having effected the release of Lieutenants Paul H. Davis and H. G. Peterson, United States Army aviators, by paying the ransom demanded by Mexican bandits who captured them near Candelaria, Texas, United States troops have crossed the Mexican border in pursuit of the bandits. The troops are being guided by the rescued aviators, and the expedition, with aeroplanes acting as scouts, will go as far as seems necessary to Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, in charge of the Southeastern Department. The following statement was issued yesterday afternoon by Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War.

"When the report came of the capture of these two officers and their being held for ransom, the hour of their execution was fixed on the next day, in default of the ransom being paid. There was, of course, no opportunity to make a military rescue within such time, and I therefore directed that the ransom be paid and that a force arrange to take up the hot trail of the bandits and pursue them, with the hope of being able to capture as many as possible of the perpetrators of this wrong. I understand from the newspapers that the captured officers have been released and returned to this country, and no doubt the attempt to follow the hot trail has been arranged in accordance with the directions given by me."

Only Part of Ransom Paid

Lieutenants Davis and Peterson were brought to the Rio Grande by bandits and delivered to Captain Matlack of the eighth cavalry, commanding officer at Candelaria, at 2 a. m. yesterday. The money for the ransom of \$15,000 was provided upon authority of the War Department, but, according to one report, Captain Matlack paid only \$7500, the other half being saved by riding rapidly away. It is understood that the Carranza Government will be expected to make good the amount paid to the bandits.

General Dickman, in a preliminary report yesterday, stated that the aviators, on Aug. 10, flew up the Conchos River, thinking it was the Rio Grande. Their machine crashed to the ground in Mexico near Palomier, and was badly damaged. They disabled the machine gun by removing parts, and made their way down the Conchos River until they were captured last Wednesday near Lasagus, or Churchillo Harado. They assumed they were still in Texas.

Leader Spoke English

The leader of the bandit gang, numbering about 20 men, mounted, speaks English and told them he was educated in the United States, where he worked on railroads and was injured. He asserted that he had 60 men under him. The aviators were taken by a circuitous route, evidently to confuse them, to a point opposite Candelaria, and from this point they were ordered to send notes asking a ransom. The bandits treated them well.

In response to representations by the American Embassy at Mexico City, the Mexican Government advised the Embassy on Monday that it would take every possible step to effect the release of the aviators. General Diezguerra, commander of Chihuahua, Mexico, informed the American Consul in that city that he had ordered Mexican cavalry several days ago to search for the aviators. If the United States troops now pursuing the Mexican bandits capture them they will be brought to the United States, it was said at the War Department.

Reward for Villa's Capture

The Governor of the State of Chihuahua, with the approval of President Carranza, has offered a reward of 50,000 pesos for the capture of the rebel leader, Francisco Villa. Dispatches received yesterday stated that two colonels and three captains accused of loyalty to Villa have been tried and executed. Six other alleged Villistas were given prison sentences. The Mexican Embassy in Washington, in a statement issued yesterday, denied that Villa had captured a trainload of ammunition, and asserted that some dynamite fell into his hands because the Alvarado Mining Company shipped it without asking for a military escort. It is charged that in some instances damages to American interests are due to failure to ask protection from the Carranza authorities.

A dispatch from Mexico City says that the newspaper El Monitor Republicano editorially stated yesterday that a radical change of policy on the part of the Carranza Government is essential to a solution of the international problem, by cultivating friendship between the American and Mexican peoples.

Relations Called Tranquil

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Mexican Legation here has made public telegrams from the Foreign Office in Mexico City saying that "relations between Mexico and the United States remain tranquil. Exaggerated press reports to the contrary are false."

GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICAN QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that authoritative circles express every confidence that the situation created by President Carranza's action in ordering the British charge d'affaires to leave Mexico City will be amicably settled and that Mr. Cummins will not leave.

There is, in fact, every reason to believe that the difficulty will be adjusted without any further trouble.

VICTORY WON FOR MEDICAL FREEDOM

After Long Contest State of
Washington Now Has Board
of Examiners Empowered to
License Drugless Practitioners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—For many years the State Medical Association of the State of Washington, composed of practitioners of the allopathic school of medicine, have maintained a lobby at Olympia, the state capital, for the purpose of securing legislation that would give them greater prestige, increase their practice, and strengthen their hold upon public institutions such as the public schools, as well as upon innumerable smaller private institutions. They have also been especially active in their efforts to obstruct all legislation that would permit practitioners of other schools of healing to share legally in the patronage of the citizens.

For several years the drugless healers of various schools have sought legislation at Olympia that would create a state board of examiners, empowered to examine and license drugless practitioners. Four years ago last winter the influence of the allopathic politician had so waned that such a bill was passed by the state Legislature; but it was promptly vetoed by the Governor. Two years ago a similar bill was enacted by the Legislature and was a second time vetoed by the Governor. Last winter the drugless doctors were more successful; a bill was enacted, and signed by the Governor, creating a state board of examiners with power to license drugless practitioners of such schools as were able to pass creditable examinations.

The state board is now in session at Spokane and has on file about 500 applications for licensure. Many of these applications are from drugless healers who have been practicing in the State for a number of years. Dr. John E. Lydon, president of the state organization and president of the State Board of Examiners, feels that they have gained a distinct and important victory over the systematic efforts of the allopaths to monopolize the healing work in the State, and that in assisting in this victory the citizens of the State have taken a long stride toward ultimate and absolute medical freedom. Dr. Lydon says that on a conservative estimate 500 drugless practitioners are licensed in this State as the result of the examinations now being held.

INITIAL PRICE FOR CANADIAN WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that the Canadian Government had decided to pay an initial price for this season's wheat crop of \$2.15 a bushel, f. o. b. P. T. William. The new wheat board will market the crop and will pay the above amount as an installment on the wheat to the farmer with the understanding that when the wheat is sold he will receive the difference (if any) minus handling charges.

Daylight saving now rests with the Senate.

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COMMUNIST PARTY PLANS OUTLINED

Outspokenly Radical, It Seeks
in United States to Support
International Socialism and
Domination of Working Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Communist Party of America, which will hold its convention in Chicago on Sept. 1, belongs to the same group of international Socialists as the party headed by Bela Kun in Hungary and the Bolsheviks of Russia, the Socialists of Italy, and the Communist Party of Germany, said Dennis E. Batt, secretary of the organization committee and editor of the Communist, the official organ of the committee, in an interview here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Communist Party, he declared, will take part in the 1920 campaign, and he predicted that its platform would be a "one-plank platform." By this, Mr. Batt said he meant that it would have one predominating idea, the "domination of the working class and the abolition of capitalism."

The "left wing" of the Socialist Party, Mr. Batt declared, will join the Communists. He said the Communist Party will make no effort to have representation at the national convention of the Socialist Party on Aug. 30. Massachusetts and Michigan are the only state organizations that have joined the Communists, he said, but Ohio, and no doubt Minnesota, will have representatives as State organizations at the convention on Sept. 1. All of the foreign-language federations but the Italian and the Finnish the Communists expect to capture.

The old Socialist Party was charged by Mr. Batt with participating with the capitalists' class movement. He declared that the Communists take the position that the workers must have a distinctive class organization for the emancipation of the working class. The Communists are a revolutionary party, he added. He said they would give their undivided support to the Bolsheviks of Russia.

While the splitting up of the Socialist Party might weaken the power of the Socialists numerically, it would tend to clarify the issue and let the working class know just where each party stood. Answering the question as to how the Communists differ from the I. W. W., Mr. Batt says the I. W. W. does not believe in political action, while the Communist Party does. The Communist Party, he said, will have a sympathetic view of the I. W. W., and will favor industrial action in addition to the political. The convention will undoubtedly go on record in favor of One Big Union, rather than the craft system of the American Federation of Labor.

HOUSE OVERRIDES DAYLIGHT VETO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The influence of the farmer veto showed itself in the repeal of the Daylight Saving Act, over the President's veto, by a vote of 223 to 101 in the House yesterday.

This bill was vetoed by the President twice, the last time, as he expressed it, "with great reluctance" because of the inconvenience that it worked to many farmers. There was, he said, a necessity for balancing one set of conditions against another, and he felt that in the present great need for production the daylight saving law should be retained for the help it gave the industrial population, whose gain was greater than the farmers' loss.

Daylight saving now rests with the Senate.



Scene of new offensive against Bolsheviks

Map shows Kronstadt, which is being bombarded by British fleet, and also Gulf of Finland, where a Bolshevik battleship and battle cruiser have been sunk.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST PETROGRAD OPENED

Message Also Indicates British
Fleet Is Bombarding Kron-
stadt—One Russian Bat-
tleship and One Cruiser Sunk

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday).—A Helsingfors message indicates that a combined offensive has been opened against Petrograd, inaugurated by General Judenitch, who is in command of the troops in Estonia, and that the British fleet is bombarding Kronstadt, the seaport of Petrograd.

The Andrei-Pervozvanni was completed in 1911 and had a displacement of 17,400 tons. She was capable of attaining a speed of 18 knots and carried a complement of 933 men. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch, 14 8-inch, 12 4.7-inch guns and 14 smaller light and machine guns, with three submerged torpedo tubes.

The Petropavlovsk was also completed in 1911, and had a length over all of 500 1/2 feet, with a normal displacement of 23,300 tons. Her complement was 1100 men and her speed 23 knots. She carried 12 12-inch, 16 4.7-inch, and 16 other guns, including eight machine guns, as well as four submerged torpedo tubes.

Statement on German Peace Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WEIMAR, Germany (Tuesday).—In the National Assembly on Monday, Dr. Gustave Noske, Minister of National Defense, made a statement regarding the German peace army.

RHODESIANS SEEK SELF-GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (Tuesday).—In a reply conveyed through the Governor-General to a resolution of the legislative council of Rhodesia asking the Secretary of State for the Colonies to grant self-government, Viscount Milner states that apart from the important questions connected with the small white population as compared with the native, he cannot regard the territory as at present financially able to bear the burden of representative government.

In the interests of all, Lord Milner states that he considers that it would be best to carry on the present system until the position becomes clearer. He adds that if there is a strong desire on the settlers' part for a representative government, he has no wish absolutely to exclude it and therefore offers his best efforts in raising a loan for the immediate purposes of development.

TURKISH WAR MINISTER RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday).—Following successive escapes of Halil Pasha, Talat Bey and Nuri Pasha, Enver Pasha's brother, the War Minister, Tizam Pasha, has resigned.

VON LUDENDORFF'S MEMOIRS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Extracts from General von Ludendorff's memoirs are appearing.

CECIL HARMSWORTH ON PERSIAN TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—When questioned in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the Anglo-Persian treaty, Cecil Harmsworth said that the policy of the British Government was to assist Persia to reestablish herself on a sound basis and that there was not the slightest ground for suspicion that they propose to create, or that the Persian Government would have consented to their creating, anything in the nature of a British protectorate.

The Persian Government's attitude in negotiating the present agreement, and the Shah's impending visit to England were a sufficient answer to such an insinuation. The Persian Government turned to Great Britain as its most powerful and friendly neighbor, and the latter would have departed from its traditional policy of warm interest in and regard for the Persian Government and people, had it declined to respond to the appeal.

Lord Robert Cecil having asked whether the treaty would be laid before the council of the League of Nations Mr. Harmsworth said, "I should think so, certainly."

BRITISH COUNCIL MEETS IN COLOGNE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COLOGNE, Germany (Monday).—A British Army council, including Winston Churchill, Sir Henry Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. M. Macdonough and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip W. Chetwode, arrived at the British General Headquarters in Cologne on Sunday and were received in Cathedral Square by the commander-in-chief, Sir William Robertson. In view of the forthcoming drastic reduction of the British Rhine Army, the latter is expected to relinquish his command and to return to England for other work. The whole force in the Rhine district will then be commanded by a French general, although a British officer will continue as military governor of Cologne.

TROOPS CALLED OUT IN WISCONSIN STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—State troops have been called to Milwaukee to suppress one of the most serious strike riots in the history of Wisconsin, now in progress in Cudahy, a suburb where the great packing plant of the Cudahy Brothers is located. Two men were shot and a score were injured in demonstrations. A strike has been in progress at the plant for two weeks, the men demanding higher wages. A few days ago the plant closed, its managers preferring to remain idle rather than attempt to operate with a limited force, or meet the demands of the strikers.

GOVERNOR OF KOREA APPOINTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TOKYO, Japan (Monday).—Admiral Saito has been appointed Governor of Korea and Mr. Midzuno, Vice-Governor. The latter appointment is regarded as indicating that future governments regarding Admiral Koltchak are indicated by the dispatch of a Japanese plenipotentiary to Siberia today.

FINNISH PREMIER RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINKI, Finland (Sunday).—Owing to General Mannerheim's refusal to retain command of the Finnish Army, the Premier, Mr. Castrén, and several colleagues have resigned. The latter appointment is regarded as indicating that future governments regarding Admiral Koltchak are indicated by the dispatch of a Japanese plenipotentiary to Siberia today.

SPANISH POLICY IN MOROCCO DEFENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday).—Before the Cortes adjourned, the Marquess de Lema made a statement on the Moroccan policy in answer to an interpellation by Marcelino Domingo, one of the severest critics of the Spanish policy in Africa. The Minister defended the old policy toward the bandit Raisuli on the ground that it had avoided many conflicts and the Spanish tendency was always toward pacific measures.

The Moroccan question, he said, was with Spain not merely one of colonization but of frontier, and in such a case no people, however humble, could appear disinterested. They ought not to cede any of their rights to France but should stand on the treaties. Spain, he added, had not been a party to the 1914 Statute of Tangier because war was declared and she did not desire to prejudice her neutrality.

AMERICAN GREEKS DEMAND THRACE

Conference in Washington to
Present National Claims to
President and Congress—Mr.
Venizelos Is Reassured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Delegates from 75 Greek communities in the United States, representing 350,000 Greeks, with one American-born delegate from each of the communities, are meeting in Washington this week for the purpose of presenting the claims of Greece to Thrace to President Wilson, and later on to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when the treaties with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey are before that committee.

William S. Felton, of Salem, Massachusetts, is chairman of the convention, and Capt. W. C. MacBryne of Boston is secretary. The plan of holding the convention originated with Constantin C. Moustakas of Salem, and there was every indication of enthusiasm for the cause of Greece among the large number of delegates at the opening session yesterday. The convention will last through Friday.

It was voted to appoint a committee of seven to call at the White House today to arrange a conference with the President. The delegates will be divided by states, and each group will call at the Capitol today to interview the senators and representatives from the respective states in behalf of Greek territorial aspirations. Tomorrow it is planned to give a tea and reception at a hotel for these senators and representatives.

Nation Reassured

Cable messages were sent last night by the convention to Premier Venizelos of Greece, now in Paris and to the chairman of the American delegation at the peace conference. The substance of the message to Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, follows: "The whole country, from one end to the other, is heart and soul with the Greeks on the question of Thrace. Stand strong for the inalienable rights of Hellenism, because behind you you will have the mightiest republic in the world, which has given everything during this war in order that justice may be done to all of her allies and to those who have stood with her shoulder to shoulder and won the greatest victory for liberty, justice and democracy. The Greeks have a just cause, and they can never retreat. The Greek Nation, which has had the courage to rise against the mightiest military power of Europe and declare war against it at a time when the cause of the Allies seemed to have been lost, must have the moral courage today to stand for their rights and face the whole world, and you may be sure that, in standing for the rights of Greece, the whole American people will be behind you and with you."

Aid Is Implored

The message to the chairman of the American delegation follows, in part: "The delegates of 350,000 Greeks resolve that the American delegation at Paris be entreated to sustain the claims of Greece as presented before the conference by Premier Venizelos, convinced that those claims are absolutely just and in conformity with the principle of self-determination and in conformity with every consideration of humanity and of sane policy. "The delegates ask if America will sacrifice nearly half a million Greeks to the ruthlessness of the Bulgars, whether America will be instrumental in creating conditions in the Balkans which will inevitably bring war, because never will the Greek Nation rest in peace until her sacred rights in Thrace are vindicated and her people forever emancipated from the abominable domination of the atrocious Bulgars."

M. Clyde Kelly, Representative from Pennsylvania, addressed the convention, making a strong plea for the Thracian claims of Greece. He said he visited Bulgaria last spring and reached the conclusion that Bulgaria was worse than Germany, when he saw evidence of destruction and heard authentic accounts of atrocities practiced against the Greeks.

TRUST FORMATION IN BRITISH MINING INDUSTRY DEPLORED

Secretary of Miners Federation
Says Also Premier's Speech
Not Representative of Quali-
ties of Statesmanship Needed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, when interviewed on the subject of the Premier's speech outlining the policy of the government, said that he regarded the speech as particularly disappointing and not representative of those qualities of statesmanship which the Nation requires in this grave crisis, adding that it is no small thing to disappoint the Miners Federation.

"It appears," Mr. Hodges said, "that not only the miners but the whole trade union movement and the community generally are dissatisfied. The increased production which was the burden of the Premier's appeal is realized by the Labor movement as a necessity, but such an increase is incompatible with the creation of gigantic trusts in the coal mining industry. They are not likely to result in harmonious working and continuous production, the part of the miners, as the hostility which they evince toward the present multitudinous groups of owners must be intensified when trusts come into existence. "The Miners Federation in conjunction with the Labor movement must now carefully consider the situation and anything they do will be done not with a view to benefiting the miners, but with a view to benefiting the community as a whole. The federation will consider at an early date what steps they are to take in this matter."

Turkish Peace Delay

Mr. Lloyd George Says Britain Is
Waiting on United States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—The intimate connection which exists between the question of finance and the all-pervading problem of disarmament was responsible for a noteworthy passage on the latter and others connected with it at the close of the Prime Minister's review of the country's financial position in the House of Commons yesterday. The Prime Minister was dealing with what he termed the temporary financial conditions, which were, he said, that the army and navy could not be reduced to their normal size until peace had been signed with all the belligerents. Peace with Germany, he declared, could not have been signed one hour sooner than it was, and even now it remained to be ratified. Then, too, peace with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey had not been signed.

"Peace with Turkey," Mr. Lloyd George said, "has not been signed, not because of any delay on our part but because we are waiting for the decision of America. We want to know whether America is prepared to take her share in guaranteeing protection for those peoples, who, if they are not protected, will be subjected to torture, misgovernment and massacre. We have not yet had our answer and until our answer comes we cannot formulate our peace with Turkey."

Settlement to Be Adjusted

"As soon as it comes we shall have to adjust the settlement to the answer which America gives. Meanwhile, who is to occupy those countries? Therefore, when it is expected that we should cut down the army and pay expenditures to normal, I want those who urge us to do that to bear in mind that there are vital British interests involved. There is no settlement in which Great Britain is more intimately concerned than in the settlement with Turkey. The future of the Empire depends upon the settlement of Turkey."

The division and a half they had been maintaining in the Caucasus was costing millions of pounds, he continued—probably some 30,000,000 annually. Yet they proposed to withdraw the troops had evoked an angry protest from such an unlikely quarter as the International Labor and Socialist Conference at Lucerne. Similar appeal had come from America and from the inhabitants themselves. Referring to the latter Mr. Lloyd George remarked, "there is no prouder appeal ever addressed to any land than this appeal which asked the British soldier to remain there to shield them. It is almost worth the money. The same appeal comes from Syria—don't go away." We cannot, until these questions are settled, reduce expenditure to normal."

Disarmament and League of Nations

When dealing later with the permanent financial conditions, he took up the question of disarmament once more. There is one thing, he said, that matters in economy, and it is this: that the great nations that promoted the League of Nations should show their confidence in it and trust it.

If those who promoted it increased their armaments it would be a sham and would remain a sham. It would be a scrap of paper. Those who believe in it must trust most and the rest will follow. That is the fundamental first condition of real economy in the armaments of the

world. Britain is ready. Let all other nations do likewise.

Subsequently during the debate Aneurin Williams called attention to the plight of the Armenians and pleaded their cause, whereupon Mr. Bower Law, the government leader, replied, remarking that, however anxious they might be to prevent misfortune occurring to the Armenians, it was obvious that there was a definite limit to what the country could do. The whole tone of the House and the whole feeling of the country and the whole desire of the government had been to bring their army to the smallest practical dimensions and cut down the weekly expenditure as quickly as possible.

Problem of American One

Whether they liked it or not they had to make up their minds that they could not be responsible for securing good order in countries like Armenia, with which they had no connection. The British troops in the Caucasus were all men who had a right to be demobilized and the process of withdrawal had begun. It would be slow owing to the need of ships and would continue, he thought, well on into October. He could assure the members, he added, that if any sign of help were forthcoming from America, the government would be only too glad to welcome it. This was really, if he might be permitted to say so, an American rather than a British problem. He was glad to say that an allied commissioner had been already sent to Armenia, and that the British had commissioners of their own at Batum and Baku, and he had reason to hope that the evils which were so much dreaded would not come to pass.

For the rest, the debate upon the main part of the Prime Minister's speech was not very general or detailed. W. Adamson, who followed him, regretted that he had not spoken as plainly on certain points as many of them would have liked, and thought that a return to normal conditions should be quicker than it was. Regarding production, he agreed as to the necessity for its increase but contended that it would not help much continually to view the matter from the standpoint of getting increased production out of the workmen alone. Increased Production in America

The reason for the increased production and lower labor cost in America, to which the Prime Minister had referred, was that the American employers paid more attention to the machinery of production, than did the British. Much existing machinery needed scrapping, much new machinery was required, antiquated transport methods must be revised, and the cheese-paring policy adopted by some employers must be stopped.

Moreover, they should consider the question of lowering the standard of profit obtaining in many parts of the industrial system. As to the nationalization question, Mr. Adamson remarked that the Prime Minister's statement had not disposed of it, and it would be made a test question at the elections until the theory was secured.

W. Bruce for his part asked the government to reconsider its position on the nationalization question and declared that unless the government could rid the miners of the idea that the more they produced in profit for private enterprise, he was asking for trouble in his attempt to get increased output.

J. R. Clynes and Lord Robert Cecil

J. R. Clynes subsequently remarked that he trusted the House would give its opinion on this question, if on nothing else, would have the effect of balancing the government's judgment before the House was called upon to deal with its proposals.

Lord Robert Cecil, who spoke after Mr. Adamson, expressed the earnest hope that before the Labor leaders committed themselves irrevocably to nationalization they really would carefully think out what it was they hoped to get. He also trusted that the government would be bold in this matter. The Prime Minister used some machinery which they all welcomed heartily regarding the changes he hoped to make in the organization of industry, but they must recognize they had got to democratize their industrial institutions, just as they had democratized their political institutions.

Nationalization would not bring freedom. It was an invention, he believed, of a German school of Socialist economics and was becoming discredited in France and other countries. It was based on the theory that the State should control everything and destroy individual freedom, and no one had less to gain from that than the wage-earning classes of the country.

Government Procedure Deplored

As to the Prime Minister's speech, Lord Robert reiterated his deep regret that the government should have thought it right to present so elaborate a review of its industrial policy on the very last day of the session. While admitting the force of the Prime Minister's remarks, it would give the country an opportunity to consider the proposals before the House of Commons took them up, he could not help feeling that this ignored Parliament's true functions, which he personally deplored.

Parliament, Lord Robert contended, was not there merely to listen to what was said. It was there to discuss and give a lead to the Nation. In the present circumstances, however, it was practically impossible for Parliament to fulfill that function at all. He felt that latterly the government had on more than one occasion shown a really regrettable indifference to the dignity and sovereignty of Parliament.

The government had, it seemed to him, repeatedly appeared to consider Parliament merely as an instrument for carrying out the policy of the Cabinet and indeed of the Prime Minister. That really was not the Constitution under which they lived and it was not the Constitution that could be made to work in this country. Un-

less the government preserved to the people the prestige of Parliament, it really had no answer to "direct action." It was the one safeguard the government had against revolution.

AGREEMENT ON FOOD LEGISLATION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Declaring that the wording of the clause by which Attorney-General Palmer seeks to amend the Food Control Act so as to penalize those who charge excessive prices for necessities, is too indefinite to stand the test of the courts, Hoke Smith, Senator from Georgia, yesterday asked Asle J. Gronna, Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, to appoint a subcommittee to confer with the Attorney-General and try to come to an agreement as to such modification of the existing Food Control Act as he felt necessary, and which the Senate would be willing to accept.

The following senators were appointed to serve on a committee for this purpose: William S. Kenyon, Senator from Iowa; Hoke Smith, Senator from Georgia; Joseph L. France, Senator from Maryland; Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon; and Joseph E. Ransdell, Senator from Louisiana.

States to Aid Government.

Governors Appoint Committee to Confer With President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The Governors' conference decided yesterday that all the states should cooperate with the federal Government in forcing down the high cost of living and curbing the profiteers' activity. A committee being appointed to confer with President Wilson on the subject. Governor Frederick D. Gardner of Missouri was appointed chairman of the committee, the other members being Governors C. E. Milliken, Maine; William C. Sproul, Pennsylvania; J. A. A. Burnquist, Minnesota; Thomas W. Bickett, North Carolina; Samuel V. Stewart, Montana, and Thomas E. Campbell, Arizona.

Many of the governors spoke, all denouncing hoarding and profiteering. Several proposals were made as to remedying the conditions held responsible for the high living costs.

SUBMARINE CHASERS RACE FROM BERMUDA

NEW YORK, New York—Four of six submarine chasers which left Bermuda last Saturday in an attempt to set a new speed record for gasoline-propelled vessels, arrived at the Ambrose Channel lightship yesterday morning.

The 131, was the first to pass the finishing line, followed by the 90, 224 and 217. They anchored in the Hudson River.

The 131, commanded by Lieut. J. L. Day, broke the previous record of 88 hours for the 700-mile trip by 31 hours and 14 minutes. Despite a gale encountered on the voyage, the little craft made the run in 56 hours and 46 minutes.

Her three companions arrived approximately nine hours later, while the last of the six entered the race, the 129 and 351, arrived later with 20 more chasers which made the trip from Bermuda but which were not entered in the competition. All the vessels saw service in foreign waters during the war.

SPECIAL DIVISION OF RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Russian affairs are considered of such importance that the Department of State has created a separate bureau to be known as the division of Russian affairs. Basil Miles will be acting chief of the division, which was carved out of the division of Near Eastern affairs. Further reorganization of the department is planned by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

AMERICAN LEGION GROWS

NEW YORK, New York—Membership in the American Legion has passed the 350,000 mark. It was announced yesterday. Charters have been issued to 1533 local posts, and applications for charters have been received from 1108 posts in process of organization. Every state has an active branch of the legion. New York heads all the state organizations with 277 posts actually chartered. Pennsylvania is second with 219 posts chartered and organizing. Massachusetts has 213 posts.

DRIVE AGAINST ALIEN SLACKER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—In conjunction with the organization in other states, the Rhode Island American Legion is waging a campaign against the alien slacker. A systematic campaign is being carried out to compel such aliens to return to their native lands.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION ACT

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Saturday)—An amendment to the Commonwealth Immigration Act has been introduced in the House of Representatives providing that no persons of former enemy parentage or nationality shall be admitted to the Commonwealth for five years.

Admiral Jellicoe Leaves Sydney

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday)—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe sailed on Saturday from Sydney for New Zealand.

END PLANNED OF RELIGIOUS CONTROL

Japanese Educators in Honolulu Agree Sectarian Supervision in Schools Should Be Abandoned

—Plan Seems Sure to Succeed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Recommendation that religious supervision in educational institutions in Hawaii controlled by the Japanese be abandoned was made by a recent conference of Japanese educators, which was one of the largest ever held in Honolulu, and which was attended by a delegation of priests and others interested in the question of religious supervision.

The conference recognized the modern theory that education must be independent of religious domination. At present nearly half the Japanese language schools in Hawaii are under the supervision of priests. The administering head of each of the religious schools will be asked by the Japanese Educational Association of Hawaii to consult with the people in the vicinity of his school, particularly with the parents of the pupils, in regard to giving up religious instruction in the school.

Those who attended the conference are of opinion that the Japanese of Hawaii will undoubtedly decide to eliminate religious instruction. It is understood that any school retaining religious instruction will be severed entirely from the Educational Association.

Members of the religious faction which attended the conference express the belief that the priests themselves will use their influence to retain connection with the Educational Association, even if it means giving up their religious instruction, because of the obvious advantage to the children.

Another important point taken up at the conference is the establishment of an informal connection with the United States schools in the Territory. It was thought desirable that the Japanese teachers should visit the territorial public schools frequently so that they might study the methods and point of view of the American teachers and imitate them where desirable.

The equipment of rooms and yards was discussed, and it was decided that Americanization could be assisted by the introduction of American flags and pictures.

CANADA HONORS SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—As some slight recognition of his services to the Dominion in the Great War, Sir Arthur Currie, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., has been elevated to the full rank of general in the Canadian militia, created inspector-general of all the forces in the Dominion, and has been created a military councillor. Official announcement has been made of this by Major-General Newbourn, Minister of Militia.

The new inspector-general will take up his duties in Ottawa shortly. This afternoon, General Currie addressed a gathering of the Canadian Club and received a great ovation. He reviewed the exploits of the Canadian troops from the battle of St. Julien up to and through the last 100 days of the war, to the capture of Mons. In the four years of the war, he said, the corps had never lost a gun, while, in the last two years of the war, it had never failed to take an objective, and had never lost ground once consolidated.

GENERAL PERSHING WELCOMED IN ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—General Pershing with several American officers reached Rome on Monday and received an enthusiastic welcome from large crowds after being met at the station by many leading ministers and officers. They drove to the Ferdinand of Savoy barracks, where the King received General Pershing, and later the troops of the Rome garrison were reviewed at the Piazza del Campidoglio. General Pershing presented the American Distinguished Service Medal to numerous Italian officers. A royal luncheon was given at the Quirinal.

Tuesday—The King of Italy has conferred the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy on General Pershing. The latter spoke at a dinner given by the War Minister.

RECORD CROP OF FALL WHEAT FOR 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Bureau of Statistics has issued a report on crop conditions in Canada dating to the end of July. Referring to the yield of fall wheat, hay, and clover, the report says: The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat for Canada is 28½ bushels, as compared with 19 bushels last year, and with 22½ bushels, the decennial average for the years 1909-18. The yield per acre for 1919 is, therefore, the highest average on record, the previous record being 28½ bushels in 1915. Upon the harvested area of 747,750 acres, the total yield is 22,875,800 bushels, as compared with 7,942,800 bushels last year and with 23,320,600 bushels, the record wheat yield of 1915. In Ontario, where the bulk of the crop is produced, the total yield for 1919 is 21,762,000 bushels, from 744,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 29½ bushels. Last year the Ontario yield was only 7,054,800

bushels, from 362,616 acres, an average per acre of 19½ bushels. The total yield of hay and clover in Canada is estimated at 17,408,300 tons, from 10,662,870 acres, an average per acre of 1.63 tons. The total yield is the highest on record, and compares with last year's record yield of 14,773,300 tons of alfalfa; the total yield is 290,300 tons, compared with the 446,400 tons produced last year.

DETAILS OF MOVEMENT OF TURKS AND KURDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Armenian delegation in Paris has received from the temporary Premier of the Armenian Republic, Mr. Sikkhatshian, details of a vast movement of Turks and Kurds against the republic and the Armenian refugees who fled from Turkish Armenia and the Caucasus.

Krusim Bey, Mr. Sikkhatshian says, with numerous Turkish officers, is at the head of the movement, while the leader on the ground is Enver Bey, former Turkish War Minister. From papers seized, the Armenian Premier declares, it appears that the movement is instigated by Young Turk agents. Mr. Sikkhatshian continues: "The allied troops already have evacuated the territory of the Armenian Republic and the Armenian Government's demands for help have been of no avail. Please insist to the French that allied detachments should be sent immediately to Armenia."

SPECIAL SESSION IN WASHINGTON STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Governor Louis F. Hart will call the Legislature of Washington in extraordinary session in January next for the purpose of ratifying the suffrage amendment to the federal Constitution. The Governor's reason for the announcement at this time is to encourage the calling of special sessions by a number of governors now in session at Salt Lake City, Utah. According to information received by the Governor, similar action will be taken by 15 other state executives.

'REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA' WASHINGTON USAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In official correspondence, including passport papers, the Department of State has adopted the term "Republic of Austria" in place of "German-Austria."

VISCOUNT GREY'S SECRETARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Viscount Grey, who has recently consented, temporarily to represent Great Britain at Washington, has appointed Sir William Tyrrell as his private secretary during his mission to the United States.

Sir William George Tyrrell entered the Foreign Office in 1889 and a few years after that was appointed Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a position which he held until 1903, shortly thereafter being named as secretary to the Imperial Defense Committee. Sir William was acting second secretary of the Embassy at Rome in 1904.

LABOR PLANS IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Labor has started its fight to gain control of the city "by constitutional methods." The Dominion Labor Party has completed the organization of ward committees, the initial step toward placing men of Labor sympathies in the City Council as aldermen. Bi-weekly meetings with this end in view have been announced. This early organization of the Dominion Labor Party presages the attempt that is about to be made to run Winnipeg as a Labor city. Nominations for aldermen and the mayoralty will not be made until some time later.

REGULAR ARMY APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Emergency officers who served during the war with Germany and who still are in the service will be given first consideration in filling vacancies in the regular army, the War Department announced. Those who have been honorably discharged, although expressing a preference for permanent service, will be the second class from which appointments will be made and those who did not ask to be retained will come next.

RAILWAY STRIKE AVERTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—La Libre Belgique announces that a threatened railway strike has been averted as a result of a meeting between the Premier and a deputation of railwaymen. The deputation will be received again today by the Premier and the ministers of Railways and Finance, and the Premier's statement in the Chamber last Wednesday will be explained to them in detail.

Those who understand that true economy lies in the purchase of reliable quality at a fair price will find much to interest them in our displays of highest standard Men's and Boys' apparel.

Wooltex

On Locust Street at Sixth, SAINT LOUIS

COTTON EXPERTS REPORT SUCCESS

European Countries Will Help World Cotton Conference in Every Way Practicable, Say Commission Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The European commission, sent abroad by the managers of the World Cotton Conference for the purpose of arousing European interests in the gathering of the world's cotton trade at New Orleans next October, has returned to the United States highly gratified at its reception by governmental agencies and cotton trade organizations of England and the Continent, according to its report.

It succeeded in winning the complete confidence of the Lancashire cotton trade, and assurances by leading textile organizations and cotton men of England, that they will send a large delegation to New Orleans. Government officials and cotton spinners' organizations on the Continent also assured the Americans of the cooperation of their textile industries, and support of the conference.

The report says that the commission, which was abroad only two months, including both ocean voyages, opened offices on the steamer going over, divided the work among its members, and used the wireless freely for developing cooperation and a working force in England in advance of its arrival, so that as soon as it reached Liverpool, it was able to enter into conference with those who were ready to assist its work from the outset.

Conference Plan Explained

Immediately on arrival, the commission issued a pamphlet of information which it circulated throughout the cotton trade of Europe, setting forth the purposes of the World Cotton Conference, and the desirability at this time of a meeting in America. Much was done thereby to disarm the opposition and indifference to the proposal, which had existed before the arrival of the commission. Letters of invitation were sent to all textile organizations in Scandinavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, India, and other cotton-growing or cotton-manufacturing countries.

The report continues: "The commission spent a week in Manchester, where it conferred with Sir A. Herbert Dixon, Cotton Controller for England, and head of the Fine Cotton Spinners Association, with Sir Charles Macara, long a leading figure in world textile affairs, and with many organizations of textile men. Sir A. Herbert Dixon consented to serve as chairman of the British delegation, and thus brought to bear his powerful influence in behalf of the commission. The Lord Mayor of Manchester formally entertained the commission. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange welcomed the commission very cordially. Bolton, Nottingham, Oldham, and other important mill centers received the commission with marked evidences of friendship, and promised cooperation to the fullest practical extent. At London conferences were held with the British Board of Trade; Prof. James A. Todd, Great Britain's noted cotton expert; the British Indian Commission; the British Cotton Growing Association; the American Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations, and assurances of support and cooperation were received.

Visit to Belgium

"Belgium was then visited, and the extensive textile and financial interests of Ghent promised full support. The municipal government of Ghent gave official recognition to the commission, and voted to send two official delegates, in addition to the trade delegates, to New Orleans. At Brussels, the Belgian Government placed military automobiles at the command of the commission, thus solving difficult problems of transportation. In France, conferences were held in the devastated centers of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing with spinners from all parts of France, and at Havre with cotton merchants. At all of these conferences the French cotton men promised their full support and gave assurances that representative delegations will be sent to New Orleans. The French Government will send an official delegate in addition to the trade delegates from France.

"The commission encountered equally cordial receptions in all other parts of Europe which it visited or with which it communicated by special representative or mail. The Swiss and Italian spinners will send strong delegations, and the governments in those countries will also be officially represented at New Orleans. In Spain, Mr. Santiago, Spanish delegate to the

International Federation, became an ardent supporter of the world conference as soon as its objects were explained to him, and he arranged to call a meeting of Spanish spinners, manufacturers, and merchants to take action in the matter. Transportation difficulties prevented the commission from visiting Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, and Egypt, but invitations were forwarded to those countries, and it is expected that they will be well represented at New Orleans.

Representative Abroad

"The commission has appointed Mr. Frank Naumith of Manchester as acting European secretary of the commission, giving him means and authority to act in that capacity. In England, Mr. Naumith will also act as assistant to and executive officer for Sir A. Herbert Dixon, chairman of the British delegation, and in a similar capacity for the heads of other European delegations, as soon as they are selected. The support which the World Cotton Conference is receiving throughout the cotton trade of Europe is beyond the most optimistic expectations of the managers of the great convention in this country, and every arrangement is being made to facilitate the sending of delegations from Europe, and to make certain that the difficult problems facing the European spinners, particularly those of credit and costs of the raw material, are given adequate consideration at the conference."

MANITOBA'S RIGHTS IN SCHOOL QUESTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—By unanimous decision, the Court of Appeal this morning sustained the contention of the Province of Manitoba as to its right to legislate in all matters pertaining to school attendance and educational affairs in Manitoba. By the judgment the court decides without declaring that the Dominion Government intended to give the Mennonites as they claim, the right to their own schools, that even if this had been done, the Dominion Government would have no such power, as the Province of Manitoba has the exclusive right to deal with matters appertaining to education. It is therefore held that the Province had the right to pass the Schools Attendance Act. It is further decided by the judgment that the Schools Attendance Act is binding upon the Mennonites (a religious sect which still cherishes the German language) and that they must attend school in accordance with the terms of the law. Direct appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment was refused.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Sir Alfred Smithers, chairman of the Grand Trunk Board of Directors and a member of the British Parliament, has arrived in Canada for the double purpose of making inspection of the system and having "conversations" with the Canadian Government in regard to the position of the Grand Trunk system. Asked as to his opinion of industrial conditions in the British Isles, Sir Alfred said: "Bolshevism is utterly repugnant to British genius, nor is it thinkable that Great Britain, having made incredible sacrifices during the war for the ideal of liberty and order and sanity in the world, would, through any of her elements, precipitate economic disruption. I know that the British character will be true to its best traditions, and that sanity and normality will prevail. The government is anxious that Labor should have the full fruits of its toil, but at the same time the government has a duty to society and the country to perform, and it will do it. A nation which has made the sacrifices that Great Britain made during the war will be equal to the situation."

CONTRABAND LIQUOR SEIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A large consignment of liquor was seized in Montreal by the provincial revenue police as it was being shipped from Montreal to Toronto in sugar barrels as "sugar." Altogether there were 23 barrels containing about 250 gallons of liquors, such as brandy, whisky, gin, etc. The revenue officers had learned of the enterprise, and when the "sugar" arrived at the freight warehouse, it was promptly taken control of and carted to the provincial headquarters near the Court House. The liquor made a full cartload, and half a dozen provincial detectives were engaged to lift the barrels from an express wagon into the provincial building.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY QUILTS SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—W. C. Zabel, district attorney of Milwaukee County, resigned from the Socialist Party yesterday on the ground that that party had demanded that he pay \$1200, which is 20 per cent of his annual salary, into the Socialist campaign fund.

This action was taken after the "inner circle" of the party had threatened to expel him if he did not pay. Mr. Zabel is regarded as the strongest vote getter among the Socialists of Milwaukee. He has been district attorney four times and each year has paid \$500 into the campaign funds.

"The trouble," said Mr. Zabel, "is that there are too many hangers-on to the party organization who have attempted, and pretty well succeeded, in making it a meat ticket. Tremendous sums have been poured into the party coffers but the more they got the more they wanted."

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 14.
Number that stand against, 1.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.
NEBRASKA—Aug. 2, 1919.
State that has refused, with date:
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

BILL TO FORFEIT RIGHTS OF WAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of the Interior has submitted a report to Congress recommending the enactment of a bill to forfeit rights-of-way heretofore granted to railroad companies through Indian reservations, lands and allotments in all cases where the grantees have failed to construct the road or utilize land granted for station grounds for a period of five years, the Secretary's findings to be final.

SPAIN AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—King Alfonso today signed the law authorizing adhesion by Spain to the covenant of the League of Nations, comprised in the treaty of Versailles, that part of the treaty dealing with the organization of Labor also being accepted by Spain.

RIVETERS ON STRIKE

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Approximately 3500 men, chiefly riveters and their helpers, employed at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, struck yesterday because of the employment of non-union help.

DANIELS NEAR HAWAII

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Four destroyers, vanguard for the battleship New York, which is bringing here Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, arrived off Honolulu at 6:30 o'clock Monday morning.

Credit Where Credit is Due

IT WOULD be manifestly absurd for us to disparage Oriental Pearls, who have devoted so many years to copying them.

There is nothing more beautiful in the Kingdom of Jewels than the pearls which come from the Orient.

Not even Tédas!

Tédas

238 Fifth Avenue, New York

Advance Showing and Sale of "WOOLTEX" COATS

For WOMEN AND MISSES

THE "Wooltex" Coats need no introduction to the discriminating dresser. This Season's showing are most diverting in line and treatment.

Many models are trimmed with smart fur collars and cuffs, but for those women who have their Furs Fashion has discriminatingly favored coats without Fur trimming. These coats, however, are not less stylish because of their lack of Fur for they are finished in a variety of novel ways that are most distinctive.

The Season's most popular fabrics and colors are represented in our showing.

Buiggs-Vanderwood-Barney

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Addo Elephants

What to do with her elephants is puzzling South Africa. In fact the position has reached an even more acute stage. It appears that South Africa has come to the conclusion that she can't do with them any longer—not at any price. A friend of elephants, however, has thought of a means by which the Addo herd could be provided with a home in conditions natural to elephants, where they would be both happy and harmless. Their capacity as road-makers is well known to anyone who has had to make his way through thick bush. The elephant roads are the great means of transport in regions which but for them would have remained impenetrable. These elephant roads last for centuries and run parallel to rivers where rivers exist, or along the ridges of mountainous and hilly country. In dry plains they lead from water hole to water hole, and at these places they form junctions and centers, as the towns do in England. All this information is provided by the man who has taken up his pen on behalf of the African elephants in a recent issue of *The Times* of London. Now New Guinea has no elephants and penetration of its densely wooded interior is nearly impossible. His proposal is this: Why not ship some of the Addo herd to New Guinea and loose them on some wild part of the coast? He shows how it could be done and points to the services which they would render as track-makers in return for the country's hospitality.

Red Sails

Violet seas under deep skies and dotted on the horizon from Quiberon to Belle Isle the red sails of the Brittany fishing boats. Along this stretch of the Atlantic coast red sails have been known immemorially. They existed in Caesar's time. In the "Commentaries" occurs the remark that the people of the coast made their sails of tanned skins sewn together. Either they had no fax or did not understand its use, but the more likely reason in Caesar's opinion was that they knew no ordinary sail would stand against the ocean winds, owing to the great weight of their boats. In time the Breton fisherman exchanged his heavy boat for a lighter one and then he hoisted the canvas sail. Different in texture to when Caesar conquered Gaul, the sails of the Finisterre seas are of the same tawny hue. The Breton is the most conservative being in the world. The color of the sails of his forefathers must be the color of his sails and of those of his son. On this point nobody would be found to disagree with him.

Si Madani Glaoui

The threshold of a new world; the phrase is often used these days. It means reconstruction in old Europe. What does it mean for Africa—Africa, one of the mighty preoccupations of the world? Many eyes are turned on her. In Spain the historic phrase of Isabella, that "Spain's future is in Africa," has been resurrected from dusty archives to serve as a political war cry. On the other side of the Pyrenees, France, for the last five years, has been congratulating herself on the loyalty of the Moorish chiefs of her Protectorate. It was a great day for France—and for Africa as well—when the Moors, gathered in solemn assembly at Marrakesh, decided to abide by their engagements to the Republic. The Tharauds, in a magnificently descriptive article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, refer to the events of Aug. 2, 1914. On that day General de Lamoignon convened the great Berber chiefs of the Atlas and informed them of the outbreak of war. It was a crucial moment. The French had not been more than a few months at Marrakesh and there was but a small garrison in the town. Besides this, the emissaries of Germany were actively instigating Morocco to rebellion. To Si Madani Glaoui, Lord of Telouet, it fell to dictate what Morocco's policy should be. He told the other chiefs that it was not a question of judging who would conquer or be conquered. In affixing her signature to the Protectorate Morocco had bound up her fortunes with those of France. And the time had come to prove what that meant. The other chiefs, undecided as to what they should do, overruled by the firm tones of Si Madani, acquiesced in silence. The die had been cast.

The Movies Follow the Flag

That "the movies follow the flag" bids fair soon to become an established fact and common saying, is evident to those who have followed the trail of the motion picture through

army and navy and marine forces during the recent war. Judging by the prodigious film mileage sent out by those organizations who took upon themselves the entertainment of the men by means of the ever popular movies, wherever the flag went, there went, too, the movie man with his machine and load of films. And now one hears that not only were they sent to the eastward overseas but to the southward as well, for announcement has been made by the Young Men's Christian Association that 80 reels of films have been sent to Haiti in charge of Chaplain H. M. Peterson, of the first provisional brigade, marine corps, for the entertainment of marines stationed upon that island.

From the Children of Russia

Day by day there come to the Red Cross headquarters in Archangel small Russian youngsters bearing toys that they wish sent to other small youngsters in America. The toys are tiny reproductions of various articles used in the children's homes: they come with miniature samovars, with little iron lamps and small painted stools like those which in their homes surround the family ikon, with Lilliputian wooden flatirons, and often with a model of the shallow tub, shaped a good deal like a boat and having two paddles, which serves the peasant woman of northern Russia for a laundry tub. Toy butter kegs, salt jars, and sugar bowls come also; in fact all the paraphernalia of local housekeeping reproduced in toys for children far away from Russia. For some 15,000 of these Russian children have been receiving a daily ration of cocoa and biscuit from the Red Cross, and the Red Cross workers have frequently told them that American children are members of the organization and have worked hard to raise the money that helps pay for the cocoa and biscuits. Under present conditions at Archangel, for most of these children, the Red Cross luncheon has been the first meal of the day, and for all of them it has been a very important event. And so the gifts, which began some time ago with embroidered handkerchiefs, have set small fingers busy, doubtless with the help of older members of the family, fabricating these tokens of gratitude, as one might say, "from child to child." When the time comes they are packed in a sledge and leave Archangel for the 350 odd miles of primitive travel that is the first stage of their long journey of grateful remembrance.

An Inter-Allied Medal

Least any soldier who fought under the allied banners in the Great War should feel that his efforts were unappreciated, France is preparing to institute a medal of victory, one of which is to be presented to every soldier and sailor who took part in the war during at least three months as a member of a recognized fighting unit or of a similar territorial unit. The inter-allied part of the scheme comes in through the proposal that the design having been determined by a French committee, the Allies shall strike their own medals, of course footing their own bills in connection. The general design appears to have been more or less determined in advance. The obverse of the medal, which is to be of bronze, and very similar to the French medal of 1870, will represent a winged Victory, while the reverse is to bear the inscription, "The Great War for Civilization," translated into the allied tongues, and the names of the different allied and associated nations. The ribbon, showing two rainbows, will also be identical for each country.

CHURCH AS UNIFIER IN RUSSIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That the Russian Church will play a foremost part in the regeneration of the country is the opinion of competent observers. One obviously well-informed publisher, writing in *The New Europe* under the pseudonym of "Auster," says that the authority of the Church leaders, if strongly exercised, may do much to prevent excesses when the inevitable change from bolshevism comes to pass. He observes that the Russian Church today is very different from the former Church, which was the tool of the autocracy and had no freedom to govern itself. The revolution of March, 1917, led to its liberation and to the calling of the All-Russian Church Council in Moscow in the summer of 1917, after an interval of 250 years. The decisions of this Council entirely reorganized the constitution of the Church. A new Patriarch was elected to preside over a reconstituted Holy Synod, consisting of 12 bishops, and a Supreme Church Council containing laymen as well as bishops. The most important matters were to be decided by a joint sitting of both bodies. The dioceses were also reorganized, and laymen were appointed as members of the diocesan councils; parish councils were formed and presided over by the parish priests. Though the Patriarch was the legal head of this network of councils, he remained strictly answerable to the All-Russian Church Council, with whom the ultimate authority rested. Church Self-Governing

Freed from its former subordination to the State, the reorganized Church has now the opportunity to develop its own power, and "Auster" declares that the Patriarch, who is a man of strong character and independent views, can be trusted to lead the movement of reform in the Church when once Russia is delivered from the grip of the Bolsheviks. It is true, as the article says, that little was heard of the Russian Church during the dark days of bolshevism. But those who come from soviet Russia tell of the crowded churches, the fervor of the congregation, and the increasing boldness of the priests in denouncing the Bolsheviks. It was

during those very days that the Church came into its own. It was when the Russian State was falling to pieces that the Church found unity and independence. At the time that the Bolsheviks were storming the Kremlin in October, 1917, the first patriarch of all the Russias since the days of Peter the Great was chosen in Moscow. Tihon, the new Patriarch, understood that, in his great office, he impersonated the national unity of Russia. Indeed, in all his utterances Tihon has shown himself fully conscious that, in this new time of trouble, the people are looking to him as they did to his predecessor, Hermogen, 300 years earlier.

Patriarch Involuble

While Koltchak and Denikin are fighting for the national ideal on the outskirts of Russia, the Church holds the fort within. The Patriarch has shown himself a worthy leader of this movement; and so great is his moral power that, as yet, the Bolsheviks have not dared to touch him. They know, so says this account, that the shedding of his blood would multiply tenfold the forces against them; and thus while "counter-revolutionaries" are arrested and shot for the slightest word against the Soviet government, Tihon remains at liberty to denounce them. When news of the assassination of Nicholas II reached Moscow, Tihon made the following declaration before a crowded congregation in the Kahan Cathedral: "We must speak the whole truth, even though they may accuse us of counter-revolution and may shoot us for it."

And again, nearly a year after the Bolshevik coup d'état in Petrograd, Tihon launched his famous challenge to the people's commissaries. In this speech he said: "You have divided the entire Nation into warring camps, and you have plunged it in a fratricidal war unprecedented for its horrors. The love of Christ you have openly changed into hatred; instead of peace you have artificially excited class hatred. And no end can be seen to the war which you have evoked, for with the help of Russian workmen and peasants you are striving to give victory to a mirage—the universal revolution."

Even after such a challenge Tihon was not arrested. "This," observes "Auster," "is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that, for the mere act of distributing Tihon's message, several priests were imprisoned and tried for counter-revolution. . . . Prince Trubetskoi has paid a striking tribute to the Patriarch. If so far no harm has come to him, he says, it is not because he spares himself. From the time he assumed office there have been incessant rumors that he was arrested and shot, but he remained quite unperturbed by all the warnings received. Last winter he was informed by a telegraphist that a telegram had been received saying that sailors were coming from Petrograd to arrest him. But even when further news reached him that the sailors had arrived, and when he was asked to conceal himself, he replied: 'No, I shall receive petitioners this morning!'"

SIR J. M. BARRIE IS ENTERTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The noted English publisher, Joseph M. Dent, once related to the writer an unhappy experience which Sir James M. Barrie had detailed to Mr. Dent. Barrie is notoriously difficult to find at home; for the geese and the glamour of polite society he doesn't care a penny. Once in New York three publishers dined him, and the sole comment with which he embellished the occasion was: "I never dined with three publishers before." But to the present purpose.

One day a fond mother and her fluffy-duffy daughter presented themselves at Barrie's London lodgings, and would not be denied admittance. Barrie was probably too shy to shut them out. Finding himself entrapped into hospitality, he submitted with the best grace he knew, and listened with exemplary patience while the mother reeled off Matilda's accomplishments, and exploits.

"But best of all, Mr. Barrie, my daughter knows the whole of your play, 'The Little Minister,' by heart. Recite it for him, Matilda!" Upon this hint, Matilda consumed more than two hours of a precious afternoon in the recital. Mr. Dent was greatly amused in the imagination of Barrie's torment. No doubt the author of the play was too diffident to interrupt the declamation.

RECALLING A PLAN THAT "SAVED" PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* is reminded of Trochu, the unfortunate Governor of Paris in 1870, and his "plan" for saving the city, by a recent utterance of Sir Auckland Geddes concerning the foreign trade of this country and a "cut-and-dried" scheme of his for its expansion. General Trochu issued a proclamation in which he assured the public that when the testament which he had deposited with his notary was read, proof would be forthcoming that he had foreseen and prepared everything for the siege in advance. Paris might be in extremis, but Paris could always laugh, and a pasquinade appeared of which the first couplets read:

Je sais le plan de Trochu
Plan, plan, plan plan plan!
Mon Dieu! quel beau plan!
Je sais le plan de Trochu
Grâce à lui rien n'est perdu!
Quand sûr du beau papier blanc
Il eut écrit son affaire,
Il alla porter son plan
Chez Maître Ducloux, notaire.

A whole series of verses followed in which the government and all its blunders came in for the lash of the people's scorn.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LLOYD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England (July 17)

The incessant roll of cheering that accompanied Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons explanatory of the treaty of peace reached its climax when he announced the determination of the allied powers to bring the former Kaiser to the bar of justice. It was made clear on the following day, when the report of the speech was circulated, that the Nation at large shared the grim satisfaction. In these circumstances it is a little surprising to find something in the form of a revulsion of feeling. It is expressed by a number of letter writers who call in question the legality and, with fuller force, the expediency of the proposed act. Numerically they are a small body. Undoubtedly they include some authorities whose opinion compels respectful consideration. Like all minorities, they attain artificial predominance by reason of more loudly expressing their opinion than the vast majority, confident in their own view, feel it necessary to do.

Objection to the Trial

One line of argument favored by this new caste of conscientious objector is that it would be better to leave the former Kaiser to his own reflections upon the enormity of his guilt, an ordeal which would, they assert, be more painful than either the extreme penalty or seclusion for the rest of his life. That is rather a dangerous theory to advocate in connection with the criminal law of nations. Of the former Kaiser's responsibility for the slaughter of men, women, and children, a total to be reckoned only in millions, there is no doubt. It is not questioned by any of his advocates in the correspondence columns of the press. They admit he is condemned out of his own mouth by the letter written to the Emperor of Austria at the outbreak of the war, frankly announcing his intentions to carry it on with organized brutality.

A more reasonable objection to bringing him to trial is that any punishment that might be decreed by the court would have the effect of crowning him with the halo of martyrdom. It would, they urge, create in Germany a Hohenzollern romance analogous to that which kept England disturbed for long years after the execution of Charles I. and in France made possible the establishment of a second Empire, whose seeds were sown in St. Helena. A considerable number of members think that may be worth consideration. But, they contend, it would be difficult to make the argument effective if at the same time the tools of the former Kaiser's infamy were, in accordance with a provision of the treaty of Versailles, placed in the dock, some sentenced to be shot, others condemned to penal servitude.

A Dry Britain Aimed At

Amongst the group of difficult questions awaiting treatment by the Prime Minister in succession to the settlement of the treaty of peace is one dealing with the liquor trade. Its imminence was recognized so far back as March, 1915, when, speaking at Bangor, Mr. Lloyd George said, "The government will deal quite fearlessly with the drink problem." The subject, which like the poor and Ireland, is always with us, has received a powerful impetus from the triumph of prohibitionists in America. It has encouraged the Temperance Party in Great Britain to assume an uncompromising attitude. Whilst there is talk in the House and in the lobbies about the policy to be adopted for the future control of the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors, temperance men decline to join in what they describe as a needless controversy. They will, they confidently assert, solve the question by making Great Britain and Ireland as dry as the United States. To the attainment of that end, they are marshaling their forces and will presently open an organized campaign.

The government, believing that in this matter they represent the majority of the Nation, will not make the overburdened shoulders the task of attempting to legalize prohibition. Fulfillment of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge given at Bangor did not go beyond establishment of a liquor board, which imposed certain restrictions upon the hours of opening and closing licensed premises, the strength of beer and spirits, and their maximum price to the consumer. I understand that the full measure of contemplated legislation is the establishment of a commission which shall in these respects take over and carry on the work con-

ducted by the central control board during the past four years. The commission will be under the direction of the Home Office to which department Mr. Bruce and Sir William Harcourt, when at its head, found the liquor question a perennial difficulty, in succession bringing about the downfall of both ministers.

No Root and Branch Reform

Shrinking from the task of attempting a root and branch reform of the liquor trade, ministers will be content with tinkering at its administration. It is almost forgotten, but at the present crisis is worth recalling, that, on his entry upon the parliamentary arena where he was destined to play so important a part, Mr. Chamberlain devoted his youthful energy to an attempt to grapple with the drink question. During a visit to Gothenburg, where he studied the "system" to which the town has given its name, he became convinced of its adequacy, and proposed to adopt it in Great Britain. Possibly in remembrance of this brief crusade, abandoned for loftier flights, Gladstone later turned his attention to the same direction. When, in the course of its historic voyage to the opening of the Kiel Canal, the earliest accomplishment of the former Kaiser's plan of European dominion, the Tantalus Castle reached Gothenburg, Gladstone skipped ashore with the lightness of a schoolboy, bent upon making the most of the opportunity to study on the spot its famous system. He invited me to accompany him, and I gladly seized the chance of learning something at first hand of a matter upon which in common with most Englishmen my ideas were vague.

The Gothenburg System

I found that the basis of the system is the grant to a single company of an absolute monopoly of the liquor trade in a particular municipality. The privilege is granted upon conditions which make compulsory the reduction of the number of "grogs" shops to the lowest practicable figure. Only the fittest survive, and there are strict regulations for keeping them in a sanitary and orderly state. All expenses paid, and a small percentage being allowed on the capital expended, the profit is handed over to the government for the benefit of the poor, and for other public services. As the profits of the stockholders and directors of the company are strictly limited, there is no temptation to force sales. The system has been in force in Gothenburg since 1874, and two years later it was adopted in Stockholm. Its results, as Gladstone acknowledged, have been most beneficial. Figures were forthcoming to show that the consumption of drink per head had decreased from about 29 liters to about 16, very nearly one-half. The ills that accompany drunkenness have decreased in equal proportion. Mr. Bonar Law, speaking in the House of Commons on May 11, 1915, declared that "the only real chance of temperance reform in this country is some system of disinterested management." It will be perceived that the "Gothenburg system" fully supplies this essential desideratum.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 867)

Shanting Secondary to Covenant
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

How true it is, and must be seen to be, in the matter of the peace league covenant that "the letter killeth but the Spirit maketh alive." It is most essential that the question of the ratification of the covenant of the League of Nations and peace should be reviewed from the most unassailable position of universal Principle, where prejudice (pre-judgment) and self-seeking have no place. We should lay hold of the idea that the League of Nations is itself the thing, and is primary; while its defects are relative, and incidental.

Shanting is in everybody's thoughts and on everybody's lips, and it already seems to have attained to the primary consideration and to have subjected the thing itself, the league, to the po-

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sition of relative and incidental; but as the whole is greater than its parts, so it must be seen and recognized that, by that much, the League of Nations itself is greater than any one of its parts. If, in this present world, we decree that we can have nothing except by the rule of perfection, it is, and will be, and as little necessary to state it, a long time before we have anything.

In the view of the American people, the Shanting decision should have been different. In the view of the writer it should, and I am satisfied in my own mind that in the mind of Woodrow Wilson it should. But President Wilson was no more permitted to write that decision than China was. Woodrow Wilson faced as difficult a combination of circumstances, when confronted with the question of Shanting, as can well be conceived. First of all, there was the British Empire, that mighty power, represented by its Prime Minister, who, so far as the enemy was concerned, confined the war broadly speaking, to the land, and made defeat of Germany possible. The British Empire had entered into a secret treaty with Japan to support the claim of that power to the "right" of Germany in Shantung, and islands north of the equator, in consideration of mutual support of British claims to Pacific islands south of the equator. France had also entered into a similar treaty to render to Japan identical support. There were three against one, England, France and Japan, against the United States. It does not take much argument to enable Americans to see the difficulty of obtaining a vote, when the committee stands 3 to 1 against. The Shanting clause of the treaty represents the very utmost that 1 versus 3 was capable of, to escape an interminable delay, proverbially dangerous but in the pending case threatening to be disastrous.

Brontrup's cartoon of the United States Senate, shaking out the peace treaty bag and the "Shanting Skunk" bounding out, while Uncle Sam, his fingers holding his nose, holds the situation in regard hereto; for truly the Shanting award is a stench in the nostrils of the people. This decision is truly the skunk of the peace-league covenant; but it is not that covenant. It is not primary; it is incidental, relative. As is the skunk to the animal kingdom, so is the Shanting clause relative to the treaty itself; it is the letter versus the spirit. The spirit of the peace-league treaty is the spirit of "peace on earth, good will to men." It is the spirit of "do unto others as you would have them do to you," it is the spirit of democracy, of self-determination, of justice.

The spirit or the letter must be recognized, must rule and dominate. "The letter killeth, the spirit maketh whole."

(Signed) CHARLES H. DAWSON.
South San Francisco, California,
July 21, 1919.

(No. 880)

Dishorning Cattle
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Will you permit me, in the pages of your truly humanitarian paper, to call particular attention to the following extract taken from the *Daily News* of July 7:

"Mr. Hoare, in reply to the chairman, said the necessity of dishorning cattle to prevent them injuring one another had been greatly exaggerated. Dishorning was done to turn them into poll cattle and make them more valuable. The operation of dishorning, performed crudely with a saw by the ordinary farmer's man, was a shocking one. It was extensively practiced in Ireland, and should be made illegal."

(Signed) E. H. VISIAK.
London, England, July 28, 1919.

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THE THEATER IN ARGENTINA

Translated from El Mercurio, Valparaiso, Chile

The extreme fondness that the people of Argentina have for the theater is shown by the way the public has attended the theaters night after night in spite of continued heat this summer. In any of the many other cities the people would throng to the parks and other places where they could keep cool, if they should experience such warm weather. The people of our city will bear any of the extreme temperatures, providing that they can have an hour or two of enjoyment at the theater. Although we have no fixed number of people that attend the theaters, we can safely say that the attendances are larger than those of any of the large cities of Europe. At present we have performances of opera, Russian ballet, Italian comedies, Spanish comic opera, small and large, vaudeville, as well as the moving pictures; and one will find that every one of these amusements is successful.

The leading attraction, without doubt, is the Russian ballet, which holds performances out of doors in the theater which belongs to the Exposition Rural. This theater, which is surrounded by the beautiful foliage of large trees, has as beautiful a setting as the most fastidious artist would desire, at the same time enabling one easily to grasp the interpretation of such dances as Chopin's "Visions," Massenet's "Thais," and the Hungarian as well as the Dutch dances. These, together with the artistry such as the Russians are known to possess, make it a wonderful sight to enjoy. Second to this wonderful troupe comes the popular-priced opera company at the Teatro Marconi, where one can hear artists who are of international reputation. At this theater Manager Alfredo Padovani has been able to organize an opera company which is second only to that of the Teatro Nacional. Although this is not a theater which is so pretentious in its list of artists, it has adopted the novel idea of presenting new plays every week, introducing local artists not generally known to the public.

On the vaudeville stage we have several troupes which perform at the theater built by the municipality on the banks of the Rio Plata. The attractions held at this theater are similar to those of Foire de Neuilly in Paris. At the Parque Japonese, where one sees the "Russian Cascades," trains go up and down the mountains. Then there is the Roman Theater, where more than 3000 people attend daily.

The press of our country is constantly speaking of the theatrical life of Buenos Aires and other cities of South America as well as those of Europe. In one of the latest editions we have read some reports regarding the manner in which some theatrical companies from Buenos Aires have been received in Chile, and are now playing at Santiago and Valparaiso. It seems as if the Chileans consider us too tropical for praise; to a certain degree they are right. For some years past our enthusiasm has been greater than usual. In Chile, on the contrary, the people believe in idolizing an artist to an extreme, regardless of what merits the performance may possess.

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PRICES RELIED ON

United States Attorney-General
Also Urges Bringing to Justice
Those Who Gouge Public—
Conference Held in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—While waiting for time to eradicate unemployment, increased taxation, and other causes of high prices due to the war, every effort should be made to bring to justice those interests and "unconscionable men" in the ranks of dealers who make abnormal causes of high prices by gouging the public, according to A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General.

"Let me tell you," said Mr. Palmer to the New York fair price committee, "such men may be gotten if we go about it right."

Mr. Palmer explained that the fair price committee throughout the country would serve to make a few conspicuous examples of gougers and give the widest sort of publicity to the fact that such gougers have been and will be punished. He expected that fixing of a fair rate of profit and publishing that rate broadcast would show the consumer how he can protect himself against the profiteers; since the consumer will have the opportunity to insist that his dealer keep within the fair price. Mr. Palmer thought these two methods would do much toward holding prices down.

Only in three states had food administrators failed to organize such committees when asked to do so by the government, but it was expected that there would be committees in all the states.

Mr. Palmer thought that keeping prices from going higher would help to force them down. "We must stop the vicious cycle of rising costs, rising wages and rising prices," said the Attorney-General.

Sales of government bacon, canned tomatoes, pork and beans, sirup and peas begins in the public schools here Thursday morning.

More Indictments in Ohio

Gardeners' Exchange Charged With
Combining to Fix Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—The second batch of indictments in the county grand jury's food-profitting probe returned yesterday were directed against the Toledo Gardeners' Exchange and its seven directors, charging them with violating the state Anti-Trust Law by combining to fix the price of green vegetables. Allen J. Seney, prosecutor, says the exchange, made up of 73 truck gardeners on the outskirts of Toledo, handles over half of the vegetables sold in the city. He says the members turn in their produce to the exchange and each week get a settlement, which is the first they know what price their produce brought. Seney also instituted a suit in the Appellate Court against the exchange and its directors, asking that it be dissolved.

Eight indictments returned last week charged two concerns and six individuals with controlling the price of a butter substitute.

Sugar Seizure in Boston

Over 4,000,000 Pounds Taken—
Great Stocks of Food in Storage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The seizure of about 4,500,000 pounds of sugar by United States officials at a warehouse and company's establishment in Charlestown was the outstanding feature yesterday in the living-cost situation here. The sugar is alleged to be the property of a company whose license was revoked during the war for violation of the food control laws. Other large seizures will probably be made soon, the federal officials said. Information as to the presence of the great amount of sugar in Charlestown is said to have been obtained through the work of the Suffolk County grand jury, which is investigating living costs.

The federal grand jury also opened its sessions yesterday to investigate living costs. Thomas J. Boynton, United States District Attorney, had announced before the sugar seizure was made that the sugar situation would be among the first investigated. He did not think there was any real shortage. Some of the principal candy manufacturers of Boston, as well as wholesale grocery men, have been summoned to appear before the federal grand jury.

It was reported yesterday that stocks in storage in this city include 17,000,000 pounds of butter, 4,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 14,000,000 dozens of eggs, quantities largely in excess of normal quantities in storage.

No further sales of army food will take place in Boston until Friday.

The Suffolk County grand jury yesterday heard several more show men, one of whom, representing a firm that has advanced shoes in two months from \$3 to \$4.90, apparently knew so little about his business, it was said, that he was dismissed and asked to send to the jury some one who knew some of the details of the firm's business.

A public hearing on the rent problem in Boston and elsewhere will be given by the State Commission on Necessaries of Life at the State House on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock. Many complaints of rent profiteering have been received by the commission, which will give both tenants and landlords a chance to be heard. Many improvement associations and other civic organiza-

tions will probably be represented at the hearing.

The commission's rule in determining whether a landlord is receiving a just return on his investment will be based, it is understood, on figures showing assessed valuation of the property and rents received for the last four years, in connection with increased taxes, labor, and repair charges.

The commission has arranged for shipment of artificial ice from New York to relieve a possible shortage here.

HOARDING OF REAL
ESTATE IS ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—That there is real estate profiteering going on in this section by a process of "house hoarding" is a complaint made by the United Tenants Protective Association of this city in a letter sent to President Wilson. The association has also appointed a committee to go to Washington to meet Attorney-General Palmer and lay before him proof of conditions which exist here, and ask for redress. "Thousands of families," reads the letter, "are facing eviction, while 6000 or more empty houses are held for sale by profiteers who will not rent them."

Conditions have become so unbearable that for some time past the Philadelphia and Camden Federation of employees of the Pennsylvania system, which represents over 300,000 members, have been forced to take legal action. Addressing a Tenants Association meeting, H. S. Jeffrey, chairman of the advisory board of the federation, stated that members of his organization have been advised "not to buy or pay rent at exorbitant prices and not to vacate rented premises." The cases of thousands of these members, who have taken this advice, have been followed up by the legal board of the federation, and suits have been brought against landlords with the result that most cases have been compromised. He stated that since the first of the year the federation has handled about 9000 of these cases. Where particularly flagrant instances of profiteering have been shown, no compromise was entered into with the profiteers.

GENERAL CURRIE IS
GREETED IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Gen. Sir Arthur William Currie, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, arrived in Ottawa at 4 p. m. yesterday and was accorded a joint government and civic welcome on Parliament Hill. He later inspected the guard of mixed members of various branches of the service which he had commanded.

He was welcomed by the Mayor, Harold Fisher, on behalf of the city and by Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister. Sir George expressed the hope that the return of the commander of the Canadian forces signified that the curtain had at last been rung down on the tragedy which had so long darkened the world's outlook.

In reply General Currie thanked the people at home for the support which had always been forthcoming whenever the army needed it.

HEARING IS HELD
ON SMOKING CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A hearing was given at the State House yesterday on a proposal to restore smoking cars on the Boston Elevated trains. Reasons for opposing the restoration of these cars included the financial condition of the company, which would incur additional expense for labor to clean the cars after every trip; the short lengths of the trips, and the expense of smoking itself. Merle R. Griffith contended that the smokers were a minority and ought not to demand the sacrifice of the comfort of the majority.

Other speakers favored restoring the smoking cars. R. F. Cahill, salesman for a cigar company, argued that dirty and greasy men did not like to go into cars with other people than smokers and annoy them, but L. Vellegerman resented the idea that an undesirable element rode in smoking cars.

KOREAN OUTLOOK
CALLED HOPEFUL

No Official Information of a
Change in Japanese Policy,
but New Civil Administration
Said to Have Been Decided On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The commission on relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has received no direct official information from Japan that the promise made to the council in July by Premier Hara of changes in Japan's policy in Korea has thus far been worked out in practice. The Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, secretary of the commission, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that although such direct official information had not been received, other information showed that the outlook for Korea was more hopeful.

"The Japanese privy council," says the commission, "has given prolonged consideration to the Hara proposals. There has apparently been active opposition from the militarists. But enough has been given to the public to warrant the statement that Mr. Hara's plan to give Korea a new civil administration has been in substance accepted."

Military Methods Denounced

"Japanese papers are beginning to discuss the disaster in Korea with much freedom. Evidently the military censorship has been lifted. The judgment is practically unanimous that the real cause of the tragedy is the military spirit and method by which Korea has been governed since its annexation. Those are soundly condemned. Japanese in Korea, as well as the Koreans, are calling in no uncertain tones, although public political meetings are forbidden in Korea, for the abolition of the military system."

"Two of the most important papers of Tokyo, the Jiji and the Asahi, published during two consecutive weeks in July serial articles describing what had happened. They exhibit a keen appreciation of the defects in the present system. Among other statements is one frequently made that foreigners knew the truth about the situation, while it has been concealed from the Japanese. Among the reasons given for reform is the adverse judgment which will be formed in the West of Japan's treatment of alien peoples. Korea is the acid test of Japan's fitness for responsibility in China."

Statement of Baron Kato

"Among remarkable utterances on the situation is that of Baron Kato, Foreign Minister under Marquis Okuma, who went so far as to say that Korea ought to be given a certain amount of autonomy. Doubt is thrown on the purpose of this statement by the fact that he is apparently using the situation in Korea among other difficulties to discredit and embarrass the Hara Cabinet."

"From Korea itself the reports are not so favorable. Judicial trials are taking place. While some of those arrested are being set free without punishment, others are being punished with extreme severity. Ninety strokes of the bamboo flog, 30 each on three successive days, is a frequent penalty. As a result of the beating some of the victims have subsequently died. It is to be hoped that Japanese public opinion will soon see that such punishments cannot be countenanced by a country that claims to be civilized."

Dr. Gulick yesterday gave out a recent letter from a missionary in Seoul which recites conditions and concludes:

"We know that the Tokyo authorities are discussing reforms, and that there is a sharp conflict between the militaristic party and the more liberal element. The former wish to retain the military government system in the colonies and probably realize that if they fail to continue that system their influence will be on the wane. The government in Japan has not felt itself strong enough to permit the truth from Korea to be published in the native press and the foreign community, and the intelligent Japanese have much to thank the Japan Advertiser and the Kobe Chronicle for giving publicity to the outrages."

BILL TO PROHIBIT
VIVISECTING DOGS

Senator Myers of Montana Spon-
sors Measure With Clause
Providing Drastic Penalties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senator Myers of Montana has introduced in the United States Senate a bill to prohibit experiments upon living dogs in the District of Columbia, or in any of the territorial or insular possessions of the United States. The bill provides for a penalty of imprisonment of three months to one year, or a fine of \$100 to \$500, or both fine and imprisonment.

The bill reads in part as follows: "Whereas, the dog has made a wonderful war record, and from every where word comes of his courage, his faithfulness, his cheery comradeship, and his keen intelligence; and

"Whereas, he has been decorated for bravery, serving his country, following his flag, and dying for its cause; now, as an act of right and justice to the dog, and as a tribute to the soldiers who speak and plead for him,

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the passage of this act it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to experiment or operate in any manner whatsoever upon any living dog, for any purpose other than the healing or curing of said dog of physical ailments, in the District of Columbia, or in any of the territorial or insular possessions of the United States."

The bill is now in the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate.

The National Society for the Humane Regulation of Vivisection, at its meeting in Washington not long ago, was addressed not only by Senator Myers, but by Justice Wendell P. Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, both of whom made vigorous arguments against vivisection.

CANADA INQUIRES INTO
PRICE CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Board of Commerce, which has been appointed by the government to inquire into the high cost of living, has commenced its labors.

At the close of a session which it held recently a statement was issued which amongst other things declares that "rigorous compliance with the requirements of the new act and the board's order will be enforced. All the records made under the previously prevailing investigation system will be secured and taken over by the board, and in addition, as soon as the board can make arrangements, and before the lapse of many weeks, the full board will, in joint session, visit all the principal cities of Canada and conduct therein open courts of inquiry into cost and price conditions and the means of remedying these conditions. Only such delay will ensue before the board sets out as is imperatively necessary in order to enable intelligent inquiry."

"When the intended sittings are held, they will be open to all who wish to complain or testify, or defend allegations made. No formality whatever, nor any notice will be required. Afterward, from the information on hand and to be gained while in its itinerary, the board will take such action as to it should seem proper by way of general remedy. Special remedies will be applied as the occasion for the application arises."

Freshly
Baked
Colonial
Cookies

Lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 55c.

Nine weeks ago we introduced this crisp, thin Sugar Cookie to our trade. We believed it unusually good. We recommended it to everybody and in a few days sold thousands of pounds. Then we sat back and waited for our customers to vindicate our judgment. They did—by the most convincing of all testimony—the "repeat" order. Over and over again, day after day, order after order called for

Colonial Cookies

Now, to make new friends for this Cookie (fresh each day from the ovens of the Johnson Educator Food Co.), we are going to sell fifty thousand pounds—packed thirty pieces to the pound, in substantial cartons, at

lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 55c.

Our telephone order department and our mail order department bring our store to your door. We invite you to make the fullest use of them.

Cobb, Bates &
Yerxa Co.

BOSTON
55 Summer St., 87 Causeway St.
274 Friend St. and 6-8 Faneuil Hall Sq.

FRUIT GROWERS
MERGER FORMED

When Completed It Will Own
More Than 20,000 Acres in
Apples, Grapes, Citrus, and
Other Fruits and Vegetables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Through the formation of the American Fruit Growers Inc., the merger of some of the largest orchards in the country has been brought under the management of one central distributing office, and has resulted in the amalgamation of several of the largest fruit and produce distributing organizations under the same directing heads. The organization of this company has not been entirely completed, and officers have not yet been elected. The merger will be on a profit-sharing basis, with a view of increasing and stabilizing production.

While the main offices of the company will be maintained in Pittsburgh, branch headquarters will be permanently located in Los Angeles, Sacramento, Florida, and other fruit and vegetable producing sections. The company expects to own and control more than 100 packing houses in California alone.

According to H. S. Hazeltine, regional supervisor in Los Angeles, the largest packing plant in California will be located in Los Angeles for handling fruits and vegetables adjacent to that city and especially for consolidating mixed cars.

When organization is completed, he said, the company will be the largest of its kind in the world. It will own more than 20,000 acres in apples, grapes, citrus and deciduous fruits and vegetables. Over 7000 acres have already been purchased, which include 4000 acres of eastern apples; 1000 acres of northwestern apples; 1000 acres of citrus fruits in California; 300 acres of citrus fruits in Florida; 500 acres of peaches in Arkansas; and 250 acres of grapes at Lodi, California.

Heretofore rumor has connected with this new concern the names of Frank Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York, and Joseph P. Morgan, who has been interested through the activities of Joseph DiGiorgio, and of Armour & Co. of Chicago. Facts available at this time do not connect any of these interests with the new organization. Crutcher & Woolfolk, receivers and distributors of fruits and vegetables in Pittsburgh, and the Thomas H. Peppers Company of Los Angeles, California, have been the prime factors in the organization.

The regional supervisors of this organization will be W. M. Scott, Pittsburgh, formerly with the Department of Agriculture, Washington, District of Columbia; J. M. Wade, Wenatchee, Washington; Ira Cleveland, Yakima, Washington; H. S. Hazeltine, Los Angeles, California; A. B. Michael, in charge of citrus fruits, Indian River, Florida; F. F. Dutton, in charge of vegetables, Sanford, Florida. W. B. Clore of Chicago, Illinois, will be in

direct charge of the Chicago and middle west territory, while C. J. Tyson of Florida, Pennsylvania, will be in charge of orchard production, assisted by Mr. Scott.

Acres so far purchased by the company include orange and lemon groves in California; orange and grapefruit properties in Florida; apple and peach orchards in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia and Arkansas; and apple orchards in Washington and Oregon.

MAINE IS TO VOTE
ON FIVE QUESTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—At the special election Sept. 8, five questions are to be submitted to the voters of Maine. Phraseology of these on the ballot is ambiguous to the average voter, but each will have had its explanation made to the voters before election-day.

The first question is designed to amend the Constitution of Maine so that all national guard officers will be appointed by the Governor instead of being elected, as at present. The second question proposes to correct that hardship embodied in disfranchisement of any voter removing from one town to another within 90 days of an election. It is now required by the Constitution that a voter must have a continuous residence in a city or town 90 days to acquire a residence, and whenever a man does move from one town to another inside of 90 days of an election he loses his vote in the town from which he removes and cannot vote in his new town at that election.

The third question applies to the state tier project, which is now fairly well known all over the State. The fourth authorizes an increase in the state debt limit. The fifth question controls the issuance of bonds up to \$10,000,000 for highway improvement. On this question the voters are now being educated by various campaigns in the State by those acquainted with the benefits to be obtained from approval of such an issue.

AIR DERBY PLANNED
ACROSS CONTINENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An aerial derby from New York to San Francisco for prizes of more than \$100,000 is planned by Capt. Charles J. Glidden, chairman of the aerial touring committee of the Aerial League of America, and Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, president of the league, is to name a committee to establish landing places along the route, which will be called the Woodrow Wilson Airway.

To test the efficiency of different types of planes for touring and ordinary transportation, and to arouse maximum public interest, the race may be in legs of 250 miles each, with a compulsory stop at the end of each leg. Army, navy and marine fliers will be invited to compete. It is possible that a non-stop return race may be arranged for the machines which prove on the way west that they can carry sufficient gasoline for such a trip.

GOOD CONDITIONS
FOUND IN MEXICO

Missionaries Traveled in All
Sections of the Country With-
out Untoward Incident—Stab-
ility in Practically All Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As an example of the kind of encouragement and cooperation which the people of Mexico need from the United States in working out their own problems, anti-interventionists cite a resolution adopted by a conference of Christian workers which was held in the City of Mexico in February.

The conference was held by representatives of evangelical churches in the United States to unite in a program that would help Mexico and promote mutually helpful relations between the two countries. The resolution, which anti-interventionists regard as evidence of conditions prevailing in Mexico, expressed "deep gratitude for the cordial way in which the conference has been received by all the people and for the fact that improved conditions and the open-mindedness of the people permit Christian work to be carried on in all parts of the republic, with protection and welcome for the workers."

The 20 delegates before the conference visited the scenes of their work in all sections of the country, such traveling being attended "with no untoward incident whatever, and with a far greater degree of comfort than was anticipated."

Many encouraging evidences were found "of the fact that the country is slowly but surely returning to normal conditions, socially, economically, and politically. While some outlying districts are still greatly disturbed, practically all the centers exhibit stable conditions." Proceeding, the resolution declared:

"We recognize keenly the many difficulties against which the government is working in restoring the country to a normal life, and register our hearty sympathy with the Mexican people in their earnest struggle toward the real democracy."

"We pledge ourselves to do all within our power to promote a closer friendship and clearer understanding between the two neighboring republics, both by making known in the United States the real developments and deep inspirations we have found among the Mexican people and by encouraging in every possible way the increase of those institutions and movements which are set to aid Mexico in her struggle toward a new life."

FRANCE HONORS MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Cross of the Legion of Honor was recently bestowed upon James Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, both in his official capacity as Mayor of the city, and also personally, in recognition of the services rendered the Republic of France by the city and its chief official during the war.

Why Your Watch Selection
Should Be a Waltham

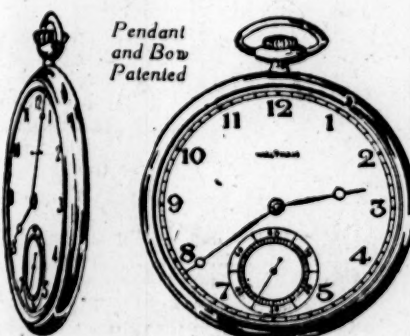
Watch experts find in a Waltham the realization of their ideal as to what should constitute a perfect watch.

First, accuracy. Then, elegance. Neither sacrificed for the other. Both blended into an ensemble that is beautiful to behold.

Years of patient study—of tireless search for improvement in construction and design have made the Waltham Watch what it is today—a marvel of scientific accuracy and artistic beauty.

Ask your dealer to show you the Waltham Colonial A. This beautiful timepiece is one of the supreme triumphs of nearly three quarters of a century of watch making experience.

It has added to the other great Waltham achievements extreme thinness—without any sacrifice of that standard of accuracy which has made



Waltham Colonial A

Extremely thin at no sacrifice of accuracy

Maximum movement 21 jewels

Riverside movement 19 jewels

\$135 to \$225

Or more, depending on the case

WALTHAM
THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

B. SIEGEL & CO.
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
No connection with any other store

The New Season's
Modes Expressed in
Fall Coats
at **\$65.00**

An assemblage emphasizing the simple smart lines and the lovely soft texture characteristic of Autumn's leading coat fashions and fabrics. Some models swing free from the shoulder with debonair grace. Others are trimly belted. Seal, Nutria, and Martex are fashioned into rich looking collars which may be buttoned snugly around the throat. Preferred fabrics are Bolivia, Crystal Cord, Silverstone, Velour, Velour de Laine, and Polo Cloth. Lovely soft variations of shade in browns, blues, and greens, predominate.

NEED OF INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY URGED

Michigan Educator Says Unrest Is Due to Effort to Preserve Democratic Government With an Autocratic Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—The attempt to preserve a democratic form of government and an autocratic form of industry side by side is blamed for the present industrial unrest in this country by Dr. R. W. Sellers, professor of philosophy in the University of Michigan.

"The two forms cannot endure in the same country," says Dr. Sellers. "Our democracy educates men to feel that they are of importance and are worthy of more consideration than machines. As men are broadened they begin to speculate why 65 per cent of the people of this country own but 2 per cent of the wealth."

"There exists a great social unrest," continued Dr. Sellers. "This condition could easily become vicious, but I believe the evolution to a system of industrial democracy can be achieved peacefully."

"Employers are waking up and many corporations are establishing more democratic conditions in their factories. In many places the workers are being given a considerable part in the management of affairs relating directly to them. The problem is how far to carry the changes. It is not necessary to carry them to the point where industrial efficiency is cut down."

"Democratic systems of management have already been found successful, but whether they alone will completely solve the problem of industrial unrest remains to be seen."

"Evolution toward industrial democracy is constantly going on. If employers will realize that their employees must be treated as human beings, and not merely as factors in money making, I think we will come out all right, although it is impossible to say how far the evolution is going to carry us."

TENSE SITUATION OVER POLICE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston City Council, at a special meeting yesterday called to consider the action of Boston policemen in forming a Labor union in opposition to the wishes of the police commissioner, Edwin U. Curtis, named four of its members a committee to confer with Mr. Curtis at 11 o'clock this morning. This step is considered an effort at mediation in the present rather tense situation.

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, in a statement yesterday, announced that he would support Mr. Curtis. Orders were issued at police headquarters requiring all lieutenants and sergeants scheduled for vacations to leave emergency addresses where they could be reached if needed. Commissioner Curtis yesterday issued a statement commending upon expressions by the policemen last May and last month, in which they thanked him for efforts in their behalf.

The Bay State Street Railway employees have announced that they will support the policemen. Three smaller unions have also declared their sympathy for the policemen within the last 24 hours.

In West Springfield, Massachusetts, the police force has refused to take the word of the selectmen as final and will appeal to the voters in their request for \$1 a day more.

ONE BIG UNION IS DEFEATED AT FERNIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Advises received by the Department of Labor here indicate that the One Big Union has suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Internationals in one of its strongholds in the west. Local district No. 18, which comprises western Alberta and the border country in British Columbia, has for the past year or so been engaged in a Labor dispute, the chief interest in which centered round the fact that the One Big Union had taken possession and the International union of the mine workers of America had been ousted.

Conferences have lately been held at the instigation of David Irvine of Seattle representing the International and it is stated that 18 of the mines in the district have resumed operation and that others are contemplating a resumption of activities at once. It is further stated that, at a mass meeting held at Fernie on Friday, the great majority of the mine workers voted for a resolution repudiating the One Big Union and pledging support to and affiliation with the Internationals.

FARE PROBLEM OF STREET CAR LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Increased fares are not proving a satisfactory solution of trolley line problems, as street-car riding has declined in most places about in the degree that fares have been advanced. The result has been, as a street railway official pointed out in a hearing not long ago, that most of the traffic has been shaken out except for those persons who must ride anyhow and who are compelled to pay almost any fare that the companies may ask. Roger W. Babson, a statistical expert, recently predicted in a hearing at Washington, District of Columbia, that fares would

eventually go to 25 cents on many lines which had formerly given a 5-cent rate.

The war brought increases in operating costs that bore heavily upon the street railway companies. The Boston Elevated, for example, had a 20-year agreement with the city whereby it was to give a 5-cent fare during that period. Although the time had still several years to run, the Elevated asked to be relieved from its obligation, and it is now getting a 10-cent fare. Under public control its stockholders are guaranteed dividends for a term of several years.

The expense of reorganization of trolley lines once they have got into difficulties is illustrated by the experience of the Bay State Street Railway Company, operating in this State. The expenses of this reorganization were \$541,345.86, according to the report just made public. Of this amount \$26,345.86 went to depositaries and trustees for services and \$39,128.92 for expenses, a total of \$75,474.78. Services of counsel amounted to \$17,250, and expenses of counsel to \$377.07. The largest amount received by any one firm was \$3500.

The expense of reorganization is the full value of 5,413,458 10-cent fares, which would mean about 10,000 fares daily over a period of a year and a half. Assuming 50 fares as a reasonable carload, 200 cars would have to be returned of one trip daily over a period of a year and a half to cover reorganization expense.

RAILROAD STRIKE CALLED A MISTAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California.—

That the strike of the railroad workers in the Middle West was a mistake and a blow to the cause of organized labor, is the declaration of C. A. Adams of this city, general chairman of the Electrical Workers for the Santa Fe system, who has just returned from a trip of several weeks over the system to Chicago and south to Galveston.

Mr. Adams lays the strike at the door of the radicals in the Labor organizations and does not hesitate to declare that it was a serious mistake. "They had no authority to strike and should not have done so. The last recourse to obtain a wage increase had not been exhausted. It was a blow at organized labor as it is honestly constituted, anxious to do everything to avoid a strike. Union organizations must back their officials with discipline. Unless the officials of the organizations are able to tell the government just what their men will do, the government does not want to negotiate with them."

PREFERENCE FOR VETERANS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Notices at the Navy Yard here indicate that all United States war veterans, regardless of length of service or character of service, will hereafter be on the same footing in the matter of preference in examinations for the United States civil service. The new regulation provides:

"That hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive branch of the government preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines and widows of such, and to the wives of injured soldiers, sailors and marines who themselves are not qualified, but whose wives are qualified to hold such positions."

STRIKES SUSPEND NEW YORK BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Several strikes in this city remain unsettled. Workers now on strike include actors, bricklayers, mail drivers, cigar makers, window cleaners, shirt workers, stone masons, and others. Settlements between the painters, decorators and hangers and their employees are underway and an agreement is being considered by the stone masons.

It has been charged that the Building Trades Employers Association is considering a lockout to prevent further demands for successive wage increases by the unions affiliated in those trades, but no decision to declare a lockout has been announced. Building here is practically at a standstill because of the building trades strikes.

NEW YORK FIREMEN SUBMIT TO MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—An order from Mayor Hylan that the weekly publication called The Fireman must be discontinued or the eight firemen in charge of it dismissed from the public service brought together several hundred firemen in a meeting yesterday, and there was some talk of a strike. The men were reminded that a firemen's strike would leave the city without fire protection, and the vote against such action was unanimous. The paper will be discontinued, a resolution was adopted urging the city to give each fireman an increase of \$150 a year.

FARM CONGRESS INVITATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Foreign governments were invited yesterday by the Department of State to send representatives to an international farm congress to be held Sept. 25, 26 and 27 at Kansas City, Missouri. The congress, however, is not under the auspices of the United States Government. An international soil products exposition will be held in conjunction with the farm congress.

POLITICAL RIFT SEEN IN STRIKE

New York Mayor Not Invited to Take Part in Settlement of Traction Dispute—Subject of Fare Increases Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Settlement of the subway and elevated strike in New York City was brought about at a conference called by Lewis Nixon, public service commissioner, who acted as the connecting link among representatives of the State, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the Interborough Brotherhood, occupying separate rooms. Gov. A. E. Smith took part, but Mayor John F. Hylan was not invited. The fact that the Governor did not seek the Mayor's aid, although the Mayor had been figuring prominently in the strike situation, has been taken as an indication of a rift in the Democratic Party in this State, which would align the Governor and Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall against Mayor Hylan and William Randolph Hearst.

The eight-cent fare was not considered at the conference, it is said. But the company soon issued a statement saying that it would try to put through the next Legislature a bill giving the public service commissioner the power to act. The commissioner cannot now permit an increased rate without consent of the board of estimate, which stands firmly behind Mayor Hylan's fight against higher charges, a fight which those on the other side say is a heart fight, carried on in accordance with his long campaign for public ownership of public utilities.

One side asserts that the brotherhood leaders consented to cutting their 50 per cent wage increase demand in half after they learned that the Mayor was preparing to ask for indictment of the leaders in the alleged strike conspiracy. But the company denies that there has been any collusion and asserts that the settlement was not reached because of any fear of prosecution. Their chief counsel, James L. Quackenbush, says, "There can be no crime without criminal intent. Nobody connected with the company has any criminal intent. They never have had and never will have."

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal Court yesterday upheld the discharge of 75 employees of the New York Railways Company for activities on behalf of the Amalgamated Association. This, it is admitted, will arouse the amalgamated to possible action and will be considered today when they meet to formulate demands, one of which was to have been reinstatement of these men. They will also demand more pay from the Interborough.

Bay State Men May Strike

Vote to Be Taken on Acceptance of War Labor Board Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Employees of the Bay State Street Railway Company will meet tonight at 15 points on the company's lines, to vote whether or not the award made them by the National War Labor Board shall be accepted or rejected. Although messages are expected from international officers of the carmen, these are not expected to influence the men greatly in their vote. It is understood the international president was informed that the men will probably vote to strike.

The public trustees of the company, headed by Homer Loring, yesterday issued a letter to the president of the local unions, calling upon them to accept the award by the War Labor Board. Otherwise, the letter said, they would show their disregard for arbitration awards. The trustees announced that they would stand by the award. The men have replied that they are ready at all times to obey any agreement into which they have entered, but that there was no agreement to be bound by the War Labor Board's award because the trustees themselves refused to be bound by it. The men charge that on lines in which, they say, Mr. Loring is interested elsewhere non-union men are employed under conditions alleged to be "unbearable," and that the company, which was recently forced by a strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts, to reinstate a conductor, did not discharge that conductor for the cause it alleged, but for his union activities. The letter the men have issued in reply to that of the trustees forecasts a rejection of the War Labor Board award.

The Special State Commission on Street Railways, which has 13 members, and which was authorized by the Legislature, organized yesterday with Charles G. Washburn of Worcester, Massachusetts, chairman. A committee was appointed to recommend course of action. The commission will consider the street railway situation in this State, with particular reference to the Boston Elevated, and will report to the next session of the Legislature.

Women Demand Old Places

Protest Made Against Being Given Reduced Wages

NEW YORK, New York.—Representatives of women workers on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company demanded of the joint committee of company officials and representatives of the carmen's union, which began yesterday its attempt to adjust differences growing out of the recent strike, that the women be permitted to hold the positions they occupied during the war. Many of these women, the representatives said, were being taken from the trains, where they had been engaged as guards, and sent to booths as ticket agents at reduced wages.

representatives, declared that the company had informed the women that it was illegal for it to employ women at night.

"We were good enough during war times," she said. "We worked 14 and 16 hours then. Now they let us work three or four. Most of the women employees are widows with families, and they have to make more than \$3 a week to support them decently."

Strike in Louisville, Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Street car service in Louisville was practically at a standstill yesterday because of a strike of union men numbering 1348 following the refusal of the company to accede to their demand for a closed shop. Efforts of city officials to have the company accept a modification of a closed shop demand, so that the union would have some voice in the employment and discharging of men, failed. The men waived questions involving wages.

Strike Is Threatened

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire.—A strike of all street carmen here will take place today unless the arbitration board which has been hearing their case for the last month renders a decision, it was announced here yesterday.

CONNECTICUT POSTAL MEN SEEK INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Postal employees of this district are making a concerted effort for more wages.

Their demand what is virtually a 50 per cent increase. Word has been sent to the Connecticut senators, Brandegee and McLean, as well as Congressman Longmire to do all in their power to get them this advance in pay as soon as possible. Senator McLean is reported to be in favor of an increase for the postal workers of Connecticut. Henry E. Babcock, assistant postmaster at Hartford, says that all the organizations in the Hartford post office are demanding an increase in pay right away. They will send a delegation to Boston where agitation is under way for more money. Mr. Babcock said he would not be satisfied to have his employees here get only 40 cents an hour, considering the present prices. He is confident that Congress will grant the demands of the postal workers, not only here but throughout the country, for better wages and working conditions.

NEW WAGE OFFER TO BRITISH ENGINEERS

LONDON, England (Monday).—The government today gave out details of the new offer which Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of Reconstruction, on Friday promised the executive committee of the locomotive engineers and firemen would be communicated to it today.

The government's offer amounts to an increase of approximately 100 per cent over the average standard pre-war rate of pay for the classes concerned and gives a majority of the engine drivers a new standard wage in excess of their present earnings. The offer is at present under consideration by the National Union of Railwaymen, which will hold an executive meeting tomorrow.

Sir Robert Stevenson, Home Minister of Labor, announced today that the government hopes at the next session of Parliament to introduce a bill providing for unemployment insurance on a contributory basis.

STRIKE OF ACTORS NEAR SETTLEMENT

Formalities Only Understood to Remain—Terms to Include Eight Performances a Week—Playwrights as Mediators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Except for a few formalities, settlement of the strike of actors on terms such as the officials of the Actors Equity Association outlined last week is understood to have been arranged.

The first step toward arbitration was achieved last week by the E. H. Sothern committee, to which the managers conceded the right of the players to a contract based on eight performances a week. The second step was accomplished when the managers received into conference the president of the stage hands' union, thereby acknowledging they were engaged in a contest with organized labor. The third step was taken yesterday afternoon when a committee of playwrights brought out from Equity representatives a declaration that peace terms were not expected to imply the idea of the closed shop. The final step, which is believed to depend only upon the recommendation of the playwrights, will be taken when a man from the Producing Managers Association and one from the Actors Equity Association meet.

Work Done in Public

The work of Mr. Walter's committee is being carried on in public, as was that of Mr. Sothern's committee last week. It began yesterday afternoon at an assembly room in the Hotel Astor and lasted until evening. An adjourned session is to be held today. The playwrights held a double session yesterday, first hearing from representatives of the managers, including Arthur Hopkins, David Belasco, George Broadhurst, and Winchell Smith; and afterward hearing from Equity representatives, including Frank Gillmore, executive secretary, and Paul N. Turner, attorney. They were told by the managers that great damage would be done to the theater, if the actors were to put into effect the closed shop, and they were further told that dealings could not be had with Equity men, because these men by bringing about the strike had broken their contracts. After the managers had presented their side and had left in the representatives of the actors and from them they learned that the council of the Actors Equity Association had no intention of applying the closed shop to the theaters and that it was going to carry on its affairs without dictation from any other labor board.

Another theater was added last night to the list of those where the show is suspended, this one going dark because of a sympathetic walkout of stage hands. The second performance of the volunteer Equity company playing at the Lexington Theater was held before a large audience.

Letter From Congressman

Frank L. Greene, Representative in Congress from Vermont, in a letter on the actors' strike, says: "If the managers are now ready to give the actors a more liberal contract than ever before, this is a flat admission that the contract hitherto has not been as fair and liberal as it might and should be. But the managers say they will guarantee this more liberal contract only on condition that they do

JOINT INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE PLANS

Sir Robert Borden to Preside Over Canadian Conference of Employers and Employees—Vital Issues to Be Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir Robert Borden will act as chairman of the National Conference of Employers and Employees which, as already stated by the Canadian News Office, will be held during the week commencing Sept. 14. Another member of the federal government will act as deputy chairman, while invitations have been extended to all the provincial premiers to be present. The employers and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will each be represented by 60 delegates, the former representing the whole of Canadian industry, while the latter will speak for some 250,000 laboring men in the country. The proposed agenda for the conference will be as follows:

1. Consideration of the question of the desirability of unifying and coordinating the existing Labor laws of the Dominion Parliament and of the provincial legislatures; and the consideration of any new Labor laws which are deemed necessary.
2. Consideration of:
 - (a) Employees' right to organize.
 - (b) The right of employees to collective bargaining.
3. Consideration of:
 - (a) The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations in favor of the establishment of a bureau to promote the establishment and development of joint plant and industrial councils.
 - (b) The further recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations regarding the establishment of joint plant and industrial councils.
4. Consideration of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations respecting hours of labor.
5. Consideration of minimum wage laws.
6. Consideration of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that the findings of the commission be put into effect in all work controlled by the government where the theory of democratic management can be applied.
7. Consideration of resolutions relating to any other feature of the Royal Commission report.
8. Consideration of the Labor features of the treaty of peace.
9. Consideration of any other proposals which may be introduced bearing on the relations of employers and employees.

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FRENCH TEACHERS IN MOOD TO STRIKE

Deputies Discuss Project to Meet
Demand for Increased Salaries
by Professors—Agitation Rife
in Educational Circles

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There is a great agitation in France at this moment among professors and teachers. The Chamber of Deputies has been called upon to discuss a project of law to increase the salaries of all professors and teachers, and at their last congresses, professors of schools and colleges decided by an enormous majority that if the augmentation of all salaries was not voted by a certain date, they would refuse to form a part of any of the examining commissions.

Here is a résumé of the question in a few words. The salaries of all teachers and professors are absurdly inadequate. They have not been changed since 1853 or thereabouts; a professor in the provinces begins at 4200 francs a year, less 5 per cent, which is retained for his pension. A professor 50 years of age receives on an average in Paris a little less than 600 francs a month.

Last year a project for the general revision of all salaries was adopted by the congress of the professors of lycées. It served as a starting-point of discussion for a commission called together at the Ministry of Public Instruction, which was presided over by the Director of Secondary Instruction, Mr. Bellin by name. Adopted almost as it stood, and receiving the official approval of the Minister, it was consigned to one of the drawers of the Ministry, where it seems likely to remain undisturbed.

"Poverty" of the Universities

Those most interested in the question became anxious. The first to bestir themselves were the professors of the Condorcet Lyceum, who considered the possibilities of having recourse to legal but efficacious measures "quite outside of all traditions." Nothing came of this. Then the presidents of the "Amicales" of the Parisian lycées came together and decided upon action. They organized a referendum amongst all their colleagues in the capital, the result of which was that the project of law was laid before the Chamber of Deputies. Encouragement has been received from many different quarters. All that is most influential in the press, without distinction of party, has published and upheld their claims. In the name of the Association of the Old Scholars of the Normal School, Messrs. Ernest Lavisse and Emile Boutroux—both academicians—pointed out to the public authorities what they did not hesitate to designate as the "poverty" of the universities. And lastly, Mr. Poincaré, at this same normal school, welcomed with visible sympathy what he himself called the "remonstrances" formulated by its director.

In their recent Easter congress the secondary teachers have adopted the decision taken by the Amicales of Paris whilst generalizing it. And in the provinces the movement has received a great extension. It seems that new referendums will give a formidable majority to the motion which has been adopted, viz.: "If on June 15 the chambers have not voted the ministerial project, the many councils and examination commissions will send in their resignations. There will be no degrees of bachelors accorded."

This is the actual state of affairs. It is grave but not hopeless, as the Minister of Public Instruction is bringing all his influence and power to bear upon the question. It is therefore to be hoped that a just solution will be rapidly found, for all one's sympathy goes out to those poor professors and teachers who, having in no way benefited by the war, are on the contrary obliged to struggle to live during these hard times upon salaries which were already insufficient in 1914.

A Pittance of 600 Francs

How is a Parisian professor who is paid 600 francs a month to support a family of six on that sum at the actual price of living besides putting away sufficient to pay the rent, taxes, laundry, heating, lighting, and other family expenses? How can this poor, ill-clad teacher—often times turned into ridicule by his scholars—pursue literary or other work for which he is fitted by his intelligence and culture? Some professors have been obliged to borrow money, and even deprive themselves of food, to be able to buy the books which they require in order to pass their higher examinations. The mere printing of the theses for the degree of doctor costs from 5000 to 6000 francs, and the poor doctors en lettres do not earn a penny more than the other.

The position of a professor in France is miserable and quite incompatible with the moral rank which his function confers upon him; he is without prestige on account of his poverty both in the eyes of the poor and those of the well-to-do. As a rule professors do not desire luxury, but they are tired of always stinting themselves—of always being absorbed by the fear of the morrow.

It is surely the duty of the State to ameliorate the circumstances of these officials, so that they may be freed from the most pressing cares and have the necessary means to study conditions without which they will be unable to guide efficaciously the young intellectual family for whom they are responsible.

AMALGAMATIONS IN LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—There are some important forthcoming amalgamations in the labor world. The proposal to form the United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers and other unions, into

the National Union of Vehicle Builders, is now well under way. A scheme is at present being prepared by the National Building Trades Federation for the amalgamation of the four unions of builders' laborers which are affiliated to it. The executives of the boilermakers, shipwrights, and blacksmiths have drawn up a scheme of amalgamation which is now being put before the members. The total membership of the amalgamation will be 155,000. The conference of engineering unions, held at the end of May, resulted in an agreement to push forward, with a scheme for an "Amalgamated Engineering Union," for friendly as well as industrial purposes. This would result in a membership of 450,000. The iron founders are also in process of balloting on amalgamation with other societies, including the coremakers.

MINIMUM WAGES AND MAXIMUM HOURS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A sub-committee which was appointed recently by the full committee of the National Industrial Conference, to coordinate the proposals made with regard to bills to secure minimum wages and maximum hours, after an all-day sitting, were able to explain to Sir Robert Horne certain amendments and modifications to the terms of the draft bills, which they had agreed upon.

The Minister of Labor, in reply, expressed himself ready to accept all the principal amendments and proposals, with some slight modifications, which were agreed to after discussion. The bills will now be revised in order to incorporate the amendments, with a view to their presentation to Parliament at an early date.

It is understood that the steps to be taken with a view to the setting up of the Industrial Conference as a permanent National Industrial Council will come up for consideration at a later stage.

It is learnt on high authority that the proposal to establish a National Industrial Council in Great Britain has created tremendous interest in all the countries faced at the present time with industrial problems. The different stages of the proceedings have been followed with the keenest interest by both the United States and France, and the International Labor Conference meeting in Washington next October is certain to give consideration to the steps which have so far been taken in Great Britain.

WOMEN'S FUTURE IN INDUSTRIALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Speaking at Whitefield's Tabernacle on "The Future of Women in Industry," Miss Maude Royden said that while one of the sore points of the future might be the cheap labor of other races one of the sorest points at present was the cheap labor of women. Dealing with the Restoration of Pre-war Practices Bill, she said that it would mean that 792,000 women would be turned out of their work, chiefly in the engineering trade. Of these 450,000 had taken the places of men, but the rest had come in through the expansion of industry, and especially of the aircraft industry which had been largely created by the work of women. If these women were forbidden to work it would be because men feared their competition.

An equal rate of pay for both sexes, Miss Royden maintained, should be enforced by legislation to remove the feeling of injustice that would be created if women were debarred from work they could do. It would be said that that would not only drive women out effectively, but would also be unjust to the man, who was usually married, while the woman was single. As to the first objection she believed in the sorting of men and women into the work for which they were best suited. She urged that the married woman should have a position of equal dignity and independence with the man in the labor market.

LABOR MOVEMENT ON ISLAND OF JAVA

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Writing in the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, Dr. Broersma discusses the Labor movement in Java. This movement in the East Indies, particularly in Java, he says, has come to stay. A general meeting of leaders and their followers in the native works was to be held to discuss the position of the workman. The ultimate object of this meeting is the reduction of the power of "sinful capitalism." It is the native press which tells us this in well-known words. The Oriental now knows that Labor forms a power, the market value of which can be defined, and he feels that so far he has not been considered in this definition, or has at least played a passive part in it. The leaders of the native Labor movement have already begun organizing; trade unions are to be formed with branches in the districts and subdistricts. The branches will have to collect data as to wages, the care of workmen in factories and on plantations, etc. They are to negotiate with the employers as regards improvements in the position of the workmen.

In every factory, a factory council is to be instituted composed of members of the union. If no improvement can be achieved by negotiations, strikes are to be resorted to, solidarity is to be vigorously encouraged, and strike funds formed.

GIFT OF GERMAN GUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Admiral Henry Thomas Mayo, in recognition of his nativity in Burlington, recently presented to the city a German machine gun, mounted on a polished oak base.

FRANCE INQUIRING INTO WINE FRAUDS

Affair Said to Have Arisen
Through Act of Official in the
Office of the Food Controller

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The affair of the wine frauds which is being investigated by the officials of the Food Controller and by the French police is very mysterious, and different versions are circulated as to the way in which it originated. During the month of January, 1919, in a decree published in the Journal Officiel, the word "mistelles" was inserted by error—as Mr. Boret explained when questioned on the matter, in a list of products and raw material, the exportation of which was then authorized from Spain to France. This singular error favored the traffic and speculation in this product, which consists of an unfermented sirup used in the preparation of certain special wines and cordials. Its importation had up till then been strictly forbidden. And it is said that the error was purposely committed by a subordinate official in the office of the Food Controller who, earning the ludicrous salary of 200 francs a month, allowed himself to be bribed by one of a gang of speculators who had succeeded for some time past in importing large quantities of prohibited Spanish wines into France, by suppressing their mark of origin and passing them off as Portuguese.

A "Slip of the Pen"

This official was to receive 500,000 francs if he consented to insert the word "mistelles" in the ministerial decree which was to pass through his hands, just before it was ready for the signature of the Minister.

The official agreed to allow this slip of the pen, and as soon as the gang saw the word printed in the Journal Officiel, they proceeded to import enormous quantities of Spanish "mistelles" into France. This, however, naturally attracted the attention of the French wine growers, and the affair was brought before the Chamber on May 28. At the end of the debates, Mr. Boret, the Food Controller, charged the Controller-General of the Administration of the Army, Mr. de Lamotte, to make a thorough inquiry into the matter, and the results of this inquiry, which were transmitted to the Minister of Justice on June 12, led to a complaint being launched against X—for forgery and for corruption of officials.

However, whilst waiting for justice to solve the mistelles mystery, which seems to be far more complicated than it at first appeared, certain syndicates of wine growers—and notably those of Banyuls and Maury, have drawn up a most interesting report which throws a new light upon this affair.

The report reminds its readers that as soon as the famous decree of January was published, a representative of the Banyuls syndicate telegraphed to Mr. Pams, Minister of the Interior, to protest against the prejudice caused to the wine merchants of Roussillon by the authorization to import Spanish mistelles. The report goes on to say that when Mr. Boret, Food Controller, was directly informed of the affair, as early as Feb. 4, by the senators and deputies of the Pyrénées Orientales, he declared that the "word mistelles" had been introduced by error into the decree, but he "took no measures to avert the consequences of this error."

Unscrupulous Profiteers

After the serious criticism directed against Mr. Boret, the report gives certain details of which the following, and the most important, show that the gang of unscrupulous profiteers lost no time in taking every advantage of the famous mistake.

"On the morning of the day when the decree was published in the Journal Officiel, steamers laden with barrels of Spanish mistelles entered the ports of Cette, Port Vendres, and Rouen, which proves that the error was known beforehand by those who had succeeded in inserting the word 'mistelles' in the decree of importation."

"Steps were taken in April in Paris by the delegates of Banyuls to have the decree revoked. They were welcomed with promises, but Mr. Boret was in no hurry to annul the effects of his error, since the decree of the 13th of May, which only affords partial satisfaction to the wine growers, was obtained only after new and lengthy solicitations from Mr. Brousse. Now during this period of four months the French importers lost no time, as they have succeeded in introducing into France 160,000 hectoliters of mistelles."

The report then declares that the introduction of these mistelles of foreign origin was quite unnecessary, as French wine manufacturers had at their disposal a large quantity of French mistelles which amply sufficed for their needs. Moreover, the report alleges that the importation of

foreign mistelles which, owing to the slackness of the Food Controller, was allowed to continue for several months, resulted in more than 32,000,000 of French capital passing out of France, and thus contributed to the rise of some 15 points in the rate of exchange! At a moment when all French capital is so sorely needed in France to meet the tremendous actions of the commercial and industrial reconstruction of the country—this result of an "error" is surely not amongst the least important.

Mr. Boret's Accountability

After having specified that it is proved that these foreign mistelles are made not with grapes but with more or less rotten dates, figs, bananas, and other products which were macerated in very ordinary alcohol, the report ends with a violent attack upon Mr. Boret, who will doubtless be called to answer before the chambers the criticisms of which he is the object.

"The decree," concludes the report, "has from every point of view had a bad effect. Its author should be discovered and punished. But we consider that Mr. Boret is fully responsible since he was at once informed of the consequences of the decree which he did not wish to avert by immediately revoking it."

HOLLAND'S STAND IN LIMBURG AFFAIR

Dutch Are Said to Be "Very
Much Aroused" Over the
Recent Action of Belgium

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Holland thinks she has been very patient with Belgium regarding Belgium's desire to annex Limburg, but as a result of recent actions on the part of the Belgian Government, the press, and other interested parties, the Hollanders have become very much aroused over the question.

When the matter was placed before the Council of Five at Paris by Mr. Hymen, Foreign Minister of Belgium, and Mr. van Karnebeek, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, the council decided that Holland and Belgium should first discuss the affair together, and then appear before the Council of Five with common proposals. It seems, however, improbable that this procedure will be followed, as Belgium does not desire separate negotiations. Neither does she agree with the latest decision of the Council of Five, and she will probably make an effort to revise the standpoint of last March. There seems to be no chance of a plebiscite being discussed.

Big Five's Decision

The Hollanders were very much elated over the decision of the Council of Five and nothing much was said about the question in the press of The Netherlands after this decision, until recently. The Netherlands press now asserts that the Belgian Government, the press, and other interested parties are persistently using every means to have the Council of Five decide the Limburg question in their favor and that Belgium does not agree with the decision already taken at Paris, also that they are not pleased with the statements made in the Chamber by Mr. Hymen, regarding this question.

Belgium urges a revision of the 1839 treaties in accordance with the ideal of the self-determination of the people, a free exit to the sea, and a plebiscite in Limburg, under control of the League of Nations. The Belgian press says that the future peace of Europe depends entirely on the strategic frontiers of Belgium, the Meuse, and the Schelde; the Meuse because the perpetually open door of Maastricht affords a free passage to western Europe; and the Schelde because Antwerp, unless she has free exit to the sea, can never become the commercial gate for Britain to North and Central Europe.

Control of West Flanders

Belgium demands the river which leads to her chief seaport and the right of control of dykes and canals whereby West Flanders can be deluged without an enemy entering Belgian territory, and for Ghent the right of access to the estuary of the Schelde. Holland claims her sovereign rights in Limburg and Flandrian Zeeland. A vigorous protest would be called forth from her people against any attempt to curtail their rights to build forts on the Schelde or to allow other states control of what has been theirs for years past.

Both Holland and Belgium feel that there should be closer relations between the two countries. They need each other. Holland could be of use to Belgium with its cattle, fish, butter, and margarine, and Belgium could assist Holland with coal and metal products. Holland made wonderful sacrifices on behalf of Belgium during the war, and it is felt that the spirit of benevolence thus shown should facilitate a solution of the problem.

VIEWS IN INDIA ON REFORM PLAN

No One Appears to Be Particularly Satisfied With Scheme or
Indian Government's Proposals

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—During the past few weeks public opinion in India has been exercising itself, when it is not discussing the situation in the Punjab, or the Afghan complication, with the views now published which the various provincial governments in India, together with the Government of India itself, have been expressing with regard to the reform proposals put forward by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford.

Opinion of Extremists

As with the reform scheme itself, so also with regard to the proposals now put forward by the Government of India, no one seems particularly satisfied with them. The extremists claim that they justify the contention, which has now been voiced by them for the past year, that the whole business is a sham, and that there is no intention of offering India any measure of self-government that is worthy of the name. The moderates profess to be disappointed, because they detect a strong tendency to whittle down the proposals of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu—proposals which they hold to be the irreducible minimum of what India has a right to expect, and which ought, in their opinion, to be amplified rather than curtailed. European opinion, differing from both moderates and extremists on the Indian side, returns to its attack on the dyarchy, which it denounces with more vehemence than ever as an utterly grotesque and impracticable dream which must inevitably result in deadlock if any attempt is made to translate it into practice.

The situation is further complicated by the attack made upon the Government of India proposals by Sir Sankaran Nair, the Minister of Education, and himself a member of the Government of India. Sir Sankaran Nair attacks the dyarchy proposals from the opposite viewpoint from that taken by its European critics. He believes that if it is adopted the Indian Minister will be merely a puppet in the hands of some powerful official, and he demands untrammelled freedom for the Minister. It has been reported for some days without official contradiction, that he has resigned his seat in the Government of India, and it need hardly be said that this development is hailed with daylight by the

extremist press, which sees in it the source of possible embarrassment to the government.

Disapproval of Dyarchy

It is pointed out that the whole of the provincial governments with the exception of Bombay, where Sir George Lloyd admits that he has been too short a time in the country to be in a position to express decided views, disapprove of the dyarchy. The governors of Bengal and Behar only accept it because they consider that there is an implied pledge to introduce it, and they hope a reasonable spirit will be manifested in the working of it. On the other hand, the five governors of the United Provinces (Sir Harcourt Butler), the Punjab (Sir Michael O'Dwyer), Burma (Sir Reginald Craddock), the Central Provinces (Sir B. Robertson), and Assam (Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell), are so wholeheartedly opposed to it that they put forward a constructive alternative proposal which they claim is "a substantial step toward realizing the policy of the announcement (August, 1917) and pays due regard to the conditions of progress laid down in it." The essence of their scheme is that it preserves the unity of the administration, while giving Indians a gradually increasing share in it.

The Indian press denounces the scheme of the five governors as a typical instance of bureaucratic conservatism. The English press deplores the frivolity with which the views of these experienced administrators are slighted, and that the Government of India has committed itself to a scheme evolved by men without any experience of the country.

COUNCIL FOR MUSIC TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A joint industrial council has recently been set up for the music trades, and constitutes the thirty-ninth joint industrial council to be formed under the Whitely scheme. The proceedings took place at the Ministry of Labor, when Mr. G. H. Wardle, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor, presided. Officers were elected representing the employers and workpeople respectively, and a temporary secretary was also nominated.

GERMAN PAYMENT FOR FOOD

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—It is reported that Germany will be permitted to use coupons of American securities, now held by Germans, for payment of foodstuffs. The Foreign Minister has instructed the Netherlands Minister at Paris to investigate this report and, if it is true, to secure permission for Dutch holders, to convert their blocked coupons of American securities into money.

VIEWS EXPRESSED ON SITUATION IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

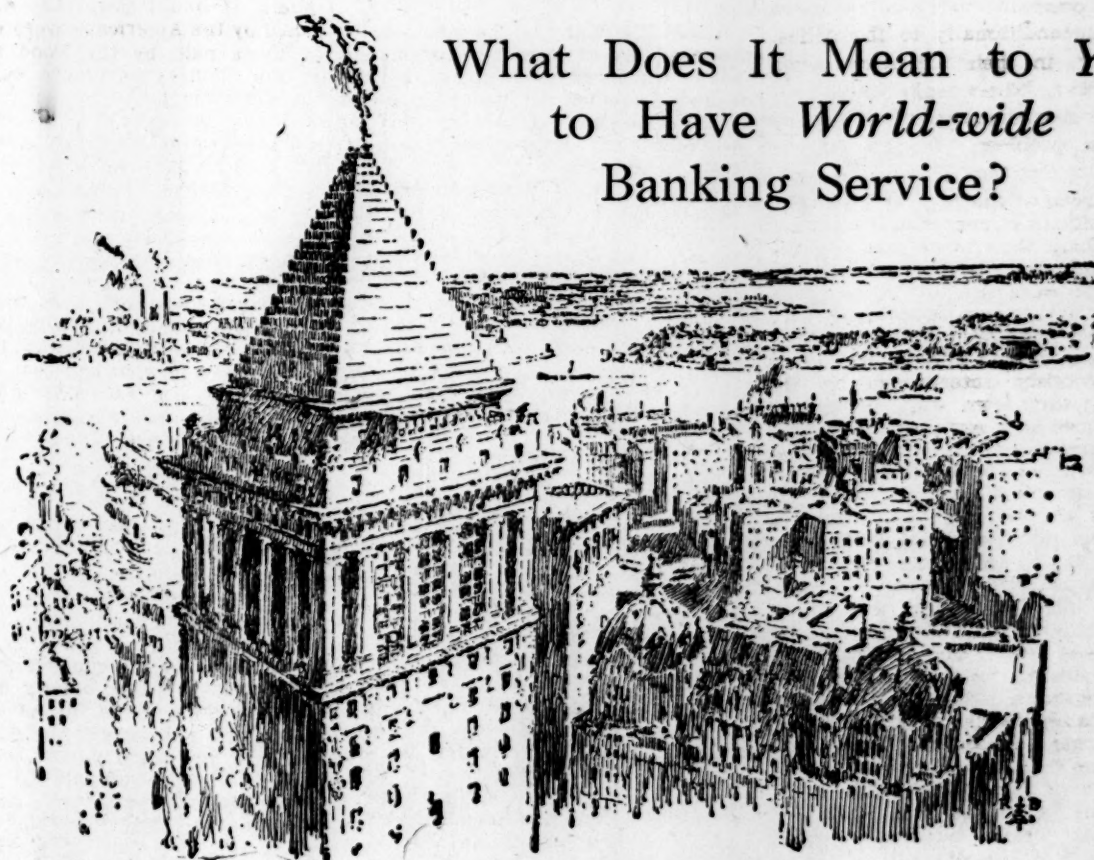
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The following letter signed "An Irish Catholic" has been written to The Irish Times.

"The (Roman) Catholic bishops have just met in Maynooth and have given us a statement on the Irish Government and expression of their gratitude to the Congress, etc., of the United States. As they are looking to America for help, why do they not quote for our guidance what that great Irish prelate, the late Cardinal Parley, of New York, said when America declared war against Germany? His words are applicable in peace as in war times. He said: 'I would that peace would come by arbitration and diplomacy. It seems, however, that no permanent peace can be hoped for except through the defeat of German arms in the field, or the repudiation of the Prussian autocracy by the German people themselves. Criticism of the government irritates me. I would consider it little short of treason.'

"He sponsored the organization of the (Roman) Catholic church's great power for the service of the country—simply, he said, because (Roman) Catholics were citizens of the United States. No man could be a good (Roman) Catholic and be lax in his obedience to the civil authorities. He considered it a sacred duty to all Americans to answer immediately every demand made upon them by the country. There spoke a true priest, teaching true Christian doctrine. He was born and bred in the diocese of Armagh. He was not a student of Maynooth, but was at the Jesuit College of New York.

"While praising the Senate, House of Representatives, etc., of the United States the Irish bishops do not tell us how that same Congress treats its own (Roman) Catholic subjects. A special school tax is levied in America. Protestants, (Roman) Catholics, Jews, and Gentiles all must pay it, yet not one penny of that tax is given to the (Roman) Catholic schools. The Irish bishops might meet and clamor at Maynooth if our government withdrew the national grant from all our schools, and we poor laymen (not they) had to support them with our private means. The English laws are better than the American laws, and we ought to abide by them. When Belgium was prostrate, Cardinal Mercier told his flock to obey their civil laws. He never advocated their defiance. Ireland is just now being used as a cry to get election votes in America. De Valera, Walsh, Dunne and Co. are Americans. Why do they not work for reforms in their own country instead of coming abroad to dupe people?"

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ARMENIAN PROBLEM NOT YET SOLVED

Writer Points Out Allies' Mistake in Leaving Turks in Possession of Armenia With a View to Maintaining Order

LONDON, England.—"During the outrages of 1895-96, when the British friends of Armenia were agitating in England with a view to urging the British Government to take action against Turkey," says Mr. Arshak Safrastian in a special article on Armenian reconstruction, "Canon McColl wrote a letter to Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister, laying before him their wishes. Lord Salisbury, in a letter dated Sept. 28, 1896, explained the political position of that time in the following manner: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy were decidedly against any action being taken in regard to Turkey; Russia would not move a finger to help the Armenians; the attitude of France was very uncertain. In the circumstances Britain alone could not face the risk of provoking a European war by taking single-handed action to coerce the Sultan. Lord Salisbury concluded therefore that the policy advocated by the friends of Armenia in England was not practical. This seemed to imply that as long as there were rivalries among the powers with regard to Turkey, there was no hope for the Armenians, and a European war could alone solve the problem.

"In less than twenty years from that date the European war came, arising from quarrels not directly connected with Armenia. We lost more than a million of our people in circumstances of horror and unexampled cruelty; we lost the accumulated fortune of centuries of labor and thrift owing to a war for which we were not in the least responsible. Those powers, however, which according to Lord Salisbury, did not take an interest in the fate of Armenia, are now brought to their knees and deprived of any power of opposition; on the contrary, Great Britain and her associates and allies have the settlement of the world practically in their hands. The deduction that will inevitably follow from this sequence of events is that Armenia is to get the full justice denied her in 1896, owing to the opposition of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, and, above every one else, Turkey.

Turk Left in Charge

"Nevertheless in spite of the fact that the common enemy surrendered herself unconditionally to the Allies, the latter, in their armistice terms with Turkey, did not make ample provision for a satisfactory solution of the Armenian problem. In that unique moment of October, 1918, when by a single stroke of the pen the injustices and brutalities of centuries could have been undone, the chance was lost owing to influences as yet unexplained. The Turks were still left in full occupation of the Armenian provinces with a view to maintaining order. This concession on the part of the Allies was obviously interpreted by the Turks in their own way. Being left fully armed and equipped, they have so far prevented the scattered Armenians from returning to their homes and at the present moment the Turks are still allowed to raise all possible difficulties in the way of a satisfactory solution of the problem for the benefit of the Armenian remnant.

"This initial failure in the field of allied diplomacy in regard to the Turks was lost in oblivion by reason of the sudden collapse of Germany. The acceptance of the armistice terms by the latter seems to have created a bewilderment among the victors. The transition from the period of fears and doubts to an undisputed victory over the enemy produced a period of enthusiasm, under the inspiration of which even statesmen seemed disposed to treat national problems on a broader human basis and to give full justice to the oppressed peoples, for the rights of which the sword was alleged to have been unsheathed.

France Claims Cilicia

"In the welter of conflicting interests and ambitions that soon followed, the idealistic elements gradually disappeared from the atmosphere, and the period of 'acid tests' of the old European diplomacy made its appearance in the Peace Conference. The secret treaties concluded in 1915 and 1916 between the entente powers in regard to the partition of Turkey were laid out by France in particular as title deeds wherewith to claim Cilicia and southern Armenia; these being those portions of the country without which a self-supporting Armenia cannot possibly exist in the future.

"That the English-speaking world will not tolerate any such flagrant encroachment on the national rights of Armenia at such a moment seems to be obvious to all those who are capable of penetrating the surface of things, and considering the lasting sense of fair play which runs as a silver thread throughout their history during the last century. It is true that the Armenians have suffered many disappointments through putting too much blind faith in the Christian professions of old Europe. Being Christians of the devout medieval type in all their conceptions and their general outlook, they took the ambiguous and often empty expressions of European statesmen in regard to the misfortunes of Armenia at their full value, without being aware that those European statesmen in reality had nothing in common with the true teaching of the Christian religion.

"In spite of the terrible suffering and loss to which they have been subjected, the Armenians still believe in

the essential and perdurable justice of the English-speaking powers; and that belief will not be weakened by any emergence of irrelevant side issues or temporary wavering. It remains to be seen whether their unflinching faith in that combination of Christian powers will ultimately be realized."

ACADEMY OF METZ REVIVES SITTINGS

For 47 Years, in Spite of German Efforts at Domination, Academy Retained Independence

PARIS, France.—The Academy of Metz recently held its first public sitting since 1870, and by so doing gave a touching and significant proof of the faithfulness of Lorraine toward the "most ancient traditions of French culture."

The Academy of Metz is one of the most celebrated of all the provincial academies of France, and was created some years after the Academy of Dijon, by a select group of notabilities of the Lorraine capital, who decided to found a society "for the study of science and art." The members of this society might not exceed fourteen in number, not including the director and secretary. The Marshal of Belle Isle, who was at that period Governor of Metz, took the society under his protection and received the title of Founder, which honor he acknowledged in 1761 by presenting the academy with a generous donation of 60,000 livres.

Program of Intellectuals

Although priding itself upon its intellectuality, the company did not disdain to pursue an exceedingly practical program, giving particular attention to all the problems which could contribute to the expansion of their province. Thus they studied the culture of the land, the navigation of the Moselle, communications with foreign countries, and the "political regeneration of Jews."

The revolution considerably disturbed the sittings of the academy which were only resumed in 1819, under the restoration, when the academy was known by the name of L'Utilité, the useful, which certainly admirably sums up the nature of its self-imposed tasks. It then created free technical and industrial classes, art and industrial exhibitions, as well as an archaeological and zoological section. Indeed it rendered such worthy services by encouraging the economic development of the Moselle region, that Charles X, who visited Metz in 1828, graciously deigned to confer on it the title of Royal Academy.

After 1870, many of the members of the Academy of Metz emigrated, and they were warmly welcomed by the Stanislas Academy of Nancy, in which a special section was even created for the "Messins." From that date until now the old Academy of Metz vegetated under the vigilance of German officials, but it should be noted that for 47 years, and in spite of many subtle or brutal efforts of domination on the part of the Germans, it succeeded in retaining its independence, its traditions and its fortune.

The revenues of the capital accumulated by the important donations received at various times were dedicated, in the recent official ceremony which took place at Metz, to rewarding the heroism displayed by many young girls and women of Metz and Lorraine during the great war. In a patriotic speech, the Baron de Lachaise eulogized the many deeds of simple courage of these brave women, who often revealed the most exquisite tact and sentiment. One young girl, especially, was the heroine of the day, for, as Baron de Lachaise told his audience, she had conceived the ingenious idea of drawing each day at the same hour, before the window of her room which overlooked the court of a camp of French prisoners, a curtain which she had so arranged as to simulate a large tri-color flag.

A Brave Girl Patriot

By this simple act this mere slip of a girl, who thus risked her life daily in order to stimulate the hope of her countrymen, refutes the absurd stories which have been circulated in many countries concerning the unpopularity of the French in Lorraine.

In a speech which he made during the proceedings, Mr. Brioux of the Académie Française summed up most eloquently the task France has succeeded in accomplishing during the half century which has elapsed since the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. Mr. Millerand next showed the efficiency of the propaganda undertaken by literary circles to make France better known and appreciated by "both strangers and Frenchmen."

This speech was much applauded and enthusiasm waxed high when Generals de Maud'huy and Gouraud were recognized by the crowd, who emphatically expressed their love and attachment to France in the rousing welcome they gave to these two great French chiefs.

STATEMENT BY IRISH HIERARCHY

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Irish hierarchy issued a statement after their general meeting at Maynooth, in which they declare that the present system of Irish government cannot last. They condemn military rule, deal with the unfair burden of taxation, and urge patience on the part of the people, comparing the state of Ireland at present to that of Belgium under the Germans, and express gratitude for the sympathy shown to Ireland by all denominations in America. They allude to the grave provocation suffered by the people and urge them to practice self-restraint in face of it.

INCREASED BUDGET BEFORE DEPUTIES

French Minister of Finance Asks Chamber to Vote Regular Budget After an "Extraordinary Juggling With Millions"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An extraordinary juggling with millions has been witnessed during the past few years, and now the Minister of Finance, Louis Klotz, has asked the French Chamber of Deputies to vote the regular budget for 1919. This project was brought before the Chamber in November, 1918, but the armistice was proclaimed, so the project was withdrawn for the moment in order to modify it; now it has been brought again before the Chamber with an increase of a few milliards. But in order to continue financing the country, six provisions of credits were voted, and the Minister of Finance now asked for a seventh. But he also asked the Chamber to vote a regular budget.

The deputy for Levallois opposed this idea. He declared that there were only five more months in the year and he wished to know by what right the Chamber would vote a regular budget for France when they were no longer regular deputies. In this view he was sustained by Emmanuel Brousse. But Messrs. André Lefevre, Augagneur and Raoul Péret, president of the Budget Commission, protested and affirmed that the first duty of deputies, even if their term of office had elapsed, was to give France a regular budget and that the highest courage of members of a parliament was "fiscal courage." So the Chamber decided to discuss the regular budget for 1919.

35,500,000,000 Francs Deficit

The general discussion was then opened with a long speech by Louis Dubois, who declared that the probable expenditure of France (military and exceptional expenses) would amount to 44,078,000,000 francs, and the resources of the country amounted to only 8,500,000,000, so that there would be 35,500,000,000 francs deficit. The speaker asked where this deficit would be found, and he enumerated all the available means such as loans, liquidation of stocks, etc.

This proposed liquidation of stocks provoked an incident. First of all the Minister of Finance denied having counted upon it to balance the budget. Then Paul Morel, Undersecretary of State for Finance, was called upon to explain the reason why the government had not acquired the available American stocks, which, it appeared, had been sent back to America, as the French Government would not buy them. It would seem that the prices asked by the Americans were in excess of those paid by the Food Office in France. The government then asked the Food Syndicate to come to terms with the Americans. There was also the question of American automobiles, and negotiations were proceeding for their purchase.

Louis Dubois then continued his speech. He asked when the Germans would make reparation for all the requisitions in the occupied regions. And what about their war contribution which amounted to 2,500,000,000? And all the cattle taken away by them? He also asked what had been arranged as regarded the railroad material and coal that France should receive, and what would be left of the 20,000,000,000 franc partial payment when all the expenses for the occupation and maintenance of Germany had been deducted. In conclusion the speaker said he thought the Allies should help to build up the finances of France.

In the evening the Chamber resumed the discussion and several deputies made different proposals, amongst others one for the suppression of useless officials. One deputy denounced the situation of the liberated regions. The manufacturers of the north could not buy their machinery, he said, because the State had paid them nothing. So the populations were indignant and the General Council of the North had passed a vote of censure on the government.

Financial Society of Nations

Another deputy, Jacques Stern, insisted upon the necessity of realizing his project of a Financial Society of Nations with England and America, which would not refuse to help France who was weighed down with 200,000,000,000 of debt; an inter-allied loan at 4 per cent, he said, would reduce the burden of France and allow the budget to be established at 12,000,000,000.

Other deputies spoke of the requisitions and the complaints of the manufacturers of Sedan, whose factories were shut down owing to the lack of material, money and transport, whilst yet another asked why American and English automobiles were burnt instead of being utilized.

To this last question Paul Morel, Undersecretary of State for the Liquidation of Stocks, replied that all the automobiles that were in working order had been distributed among the liberated regions. When these regions had been provided for, the rest would be used for French consumption; as for the American cars, an inventory had been opened concerning the destruction which had been carried on whilst negotiations were proceeding for their acquisition.

The government was then called upon to expose its financial policy. A Socialist deputy called attention violently to what he called the "insolvency of the government," and summoned the government to explain. It was Raoul Péret, president of the Budget Commission, who answered the summons. He estimated the future budgets at from 24,000,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 francs and said that in 1914 the expenses of the budget were 5,000,000,000 francs. To this must be added the arrears of the 200,000,000,000 francs of public debt, which amounted

to 10,000,000,000 francs: 1,500,000,000 francs were asked for the improvement of the salaries of officials; 1,000,000,000 francs must be allowed for machinery; and it must also be taken into account that there would be the interest of the loans which were to be contracted for the liberated regions, amounting to 2,000,000,000 or 3,000,000,000 francs, and at least 4,000,000,000 francs more for pensions; so it would be seen that the sum total reached nearly 25,000,000,000 francs.

Germany's Indemnity to France

There would, of course, be the bill for liquidation with Germany, but in the meanwhile these sums must figure in the budget. He added it was not yet known what sum the enemy would pay to victorious France; the treaty was silent on this point. Raoul Péret said he did not regret having furnished this information to the Chamber, believing that it was of a nature to dissipate certain misunderstandings. This declaration, which contrasted singularly with the silence of the government, was listened to attentively by the whole Chamber.

A. de Monzie, who is a clever tactician, then intervened, and emphasized this contrast: Without troubling himself whether or not the government had any serious motives for choosing its moment to explain itself to the country, he began a biting analysis of the nothingness of the governmental action from a financial point of view, in the face of the instability of all kinds of securities, and asked the Chamber to adjourn the general discussion so as to allow the minister to speak.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Klotz, then decided to say clearly why he could not reply at once to the demand addressed to him. He could only yet speak of hypotheses. They must wait for the treaty of peace to be deposited, when he would speak at length on the subject. This declaration, if it did not entirely satisfy the Chamber, at least put an end to the interpellations, and the general discussion was closed.

CONDITIONS IN PUNJAB SHOW IMPROVEMENT

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Conditions have now reverted sufficiently to the normal in the Punjab to allow martial law to be withdrawn everywhere with the exception of the railway line and other specified areas in which it seems desirable to retain it, not in view of the internal position in the Punjab, but specially in connection with the present operations against Afghanistan. Lahore, Amritsar, and Gujranwala have now reverted to the ordinary system of government, and the cry of "Martial Law-ki-jai" is no longer to be heard in Lahore, where Col. Frank Johnson, the military Governor, made himself very popular by regulating the price of foodstuffs, and prohibiting the dealers from profiteering in connection with it. Colonel Johnson was entertained to dinner by the leading Europeans in the station, on laying down his office, and in his speech thereat he paid a tribute to the help he had received from the civil authorities, and from the police officers, without whose intimate knowledge of the people and their ways, he said, it would not have been possible for him to govern so smoothly as he did.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the outgoing Lieutenant-Governor, has at last laid down his office, which he had perforce to take up again some six weeks ago, on account of the suddenness and seriousness of the outbreak. In a farewell statement published in the Punjab Gazette extraordinary, announcing the handing over of the reins of government to Sir Edward Maclagan, Sir Michael expresses the hope that, owing to the improvement in the situation, it will be possible to speedily abolish martial law entirely, and adds: "Thus will close a chapter in the history of the Province which, while it brings out the danger to public safety caused by a disorderly and disaffected section, has also made it clear that the great masses of the people of the Punjab are solidly ranged on the side of law and order, and are actively loyal to the King-Emperor and his government."

Sir Michael O'Dwyer has never doubted the people of the Punjab, and now that he is laying down his office of Lieutenant-Governor, his faith in them and in their future is greater than ever.

BRITAIN'S CHAIN OF PEACE BONFIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On Peace Night even the inclement weather did not prevent the crowd of sight-seers flocking to Hyde Park, where the display of fireworks proved to be better than anything London had ever seen before. From 9 o'clock onward all the streets leading toward Hyde Park were one dense mass of people all making toward the same point. The display opened with a fusillade of rockets, streaming up into the sky, sometimes developing into a veritable barrage. Just one long stream of golden sparks after another, which seemed to disappear into the clouds, only to be followed by large stars of various colored lights, slowly descending to earth again! One of the most effective displays was given when, with a terrific bang, clusters of balls of light were discharged into the sky only to burst into large, multi-colored clouds of falling stars, which lit up the park and the upturned faces of the densely packed crowds. The display concluded with several set pieces of an elaborate and artistic nature.

At 11 o'clock, when the fireworks terminated, a large bonfire was lit in Hyde Park. This was the signal for the lighting of a chain of bonfires which extended not only round London, but throughout all the counties of England and Scotland.

SPANISH SCHEMES FOR AIR SERVICES

Commercial Air Routes Are Being Set Up Between San Sebastian, France, and Morocco

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—In various parts of Spain a considerable measure of enterprise has already been displayed in the adoption of schemes for aerial services, and some of these are already being put into execution. A new project of a very interesting character is now laid before the authorities at San Sebastian, the beautiful and flourishing seaside resort on the north coast, and a meeting of important commercial and industrial personages, together with representatives of various public bodies, has been held in the Casa Consistorial to consider it.

The scheme is propounded by a private company apparently well backed by capital and prepared to go forward immediately with the execution of plans as soon as the necessary approval is granted, and certain assistance, which is sought, is arranged. The idea, in brief, is a number of long-distance services, with San Sebastian as the center or starting point, chiefly to places in France. The president of the works commission explained it in detail to the meeting that was called, and said it was proposed to establish an aerial service for passengers, correspondence, and transport between San Sebastian and Bordeaux and also between the former and other places of consequence in the southern parts of France, services

so far planned besides the one mentioned, being San Sebastian-Pau and San Sebastian-Lourdes, with, of course, the return service in each case. It is proposed at a later date to establish a service between San Sebastian and Morocco, while subsidiary part of the scheme is to fly a considerable number of aeroplanes between San Sebastian and some of the French watering places which are not far distant.

One of the chief features of the scheme, however, and one that appeals most strongly to the business elements in San Sebastian and the district is that the commerce, industry, and particularly the attractions of this beautiful seaside resort are to be extensively advertised by these aeroplanes and a veritable propaganda conducted by them by day and by night. Each machine is to take up with it large quantities of literature in the way of leaflets, pamphlets, and so forth, and these are to be distributed from the air.

This will be the daylight part of the operations, while at night illuminated signs will appear on the machines, the wings of which will be fitted with special apparatus for the purpose. How exactly the French communities will enjoy this advertisement of their Spanish rivals is a subject that has not been entered upon in these discussions, but presumably the company has arranged the matter.

A further meeting of the San Sebastian authorities is to be held, and the works commissioner is then to draw up a report for presentation to the Municipal Council, suggesting what routes ought to be adopted, where the necessary aerodromes should be established and the question of a possible subsidy.

DAMAGES TO BELGIAN INDUSTRIES BY WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Belgian information bureau has provided The Christian Science Monitor European News Office with the figures relating to the damages caused to Belgian industries during the war which have been issued by the Central Industrial Committee of Belgium. The committee is composed of delegates representing all the cooperative associations of Belgian manufacturers. The following figures are the result of the inquiries instituted by this committee:

Mines	125,320,000
Quarries	12,400,000
Zinc and copper	15,500,000
Iron and steel	44,500,000
Machinery, bridges, framework, and rolling stock	65,000,000
Pottery	3,150,000
Glass	4,150,000
Chemicals	3,150,000
Foodstuffs	3,500,000
Textiles	87,500,000
Works and construction	1,040,000
Wood	5,750,000
Leather and skins	28,720,000
Tramways, water, gas, and electricity	11,450,000
Pulp, paper and cardboard	2,750,000
Total	574,150,000

Of this sum £230,160,000 was the result of destruction and requisition by the enemy, while in addition £50,340,000 represented the losses of small and home industries which up to April, 1919, brought the total up to £280,500,000. Up to the present the figures showing the losses arising from requisition by the German military authorities have not been available and it has not therefore been possible to include them in the total.

New September Numbers of

Columbia Records

"Peer Gynt" in 1874 and 1919

"One lovely day came a letter from Ibsen asking whether Grieg would cooperate in putting 'Peer Gynt' on the stage . . . but where could he find a workroom? Finally he found a pavilion, with windows on every side, high upon a hill . . . with a magnificent view of the sea and the mountains."

Morning	A-6109
	\$1.25
Anitra's Dance, and In the Hall of the Mountain King	A-6110
	\$1.25

Barbara Maurel Sings "Love's Old Sweet Song"

and "Kathleen Mavourneen"

It is a revelation to hear Barbara Maurel sing these two songs which everybody loves. The old words take on new meanings in her tender, thrilling tones.

A-6112—\$1.50

Jacobsen Is At His Best in "Dear Old Pal of Mine"

Sascha Jacobsen searches out the exquisite melody and gives it to us in flawless tone. On the reverse he plays Victor Herbert's dainty "Serenade." We don't easily tire of the singing of birds—nor of such music as this.

A-2753—\$1.00

The 38 new Columbia selections for September include 1 Grand Opera song, 3 popular songs by Grand Opera stars, 5 other popular songs, 4 tenor solos, 3 tenor duets, 2 Hawaiian orchestra popular pieces, 2 instrumental novelties, 2 violin solos, 1 symphony orchestra selection in 4 parts, 1 trio, 1 quartette, and 10 dances.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York

PROVISIONS IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT EXPLAINED

MODERATION MARKS PARLEY ON TREATY

Senators, in Opening Conference at White House, Avoid Acrimonious Discussion—Result of Discussion Problematic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All of the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee except John K. Shields, Senator from Tennessee, who was unable to be present, sat in the East Room of the White House on yesterday morning conferring with the President of the United States regarding the terms of the peace treaty. The President began the conference with a full statement in which he urged expedition in the consideration of the treaty, because of exigent conditions in the United States and in Europe, and explained some of the points that have been under discussion since the terms of the treaty became public.

The conference began at 10 o'clock, and lasted until 1:35, when luncheon was served. There was no afternoon session.

Every one felt that the situation had been cleared by the interchange of views. The senators had "got over to the President" much of what they had been wanting to say, and it was done without any of the acrimony that has characterized some of the preliminary conversations. The President, on his part, seemed to welcome the situation at close range. He was not only affable, but apparently eager to give them what they wanted from his reserves of information, which were, however, less abundant than had been anticipated.

Senator Lodge Spokesman

Senator Lodge gave the pitch, so to speak, for the senators. His questions were few, and gave the President an opportunity to pass easily into the more intricate and irritating phases concerning which several members of the committee had taken a determined stand.

"We have no thought of entering upon argument as to interpretations," said Mr. Lodge, speaking for his committee, "but we desire information on certain points on which we are not clear."

Whether the conference actually put forward the consummation for which the President has expressed so ardent a desire, is doubtful. Senator Lodge and Senator Knox refused to express their opinions after the conference. The more radical Republicans said that they had got nothing but opinions, and that they would have to look elsewhere for the information which the President had not been at liberty to give them.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, speaking for the Democrats, however, declared that the conference had been highly successful in clarifying the situation.

Queries to Be Answered

Albert B. Fall, Senator from New Mexico, who had said that he would ask no questions when he went to the White House, asked a great many, and still had a long written list which he left with the President, who promised to reply to them soon, and to warrant their having the same publicity as the remarks made at the conference. These questions cover practically everything that has been brought up since the treaty and the League of Nations have been under discussion, and the answers, when issued, should make a more complete and detailed statement than the prepared one which the President delivered yesterday.

A statement issued by Senators Johnson and Borah, after the conference, was as follows:

"In our opinion, the significant facts developed by the interview with the President today are these:

"1. There yet remain treaties of peace to be made with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire. These treaties deal with subjects as important, territory as extensive, and matters as intimately affecting the United States, as the treaty with Germany. The obligations of the United States, therefore, what our country assumes in the future, cannot be determined until these treaties are completed and presented to the United States Senate.

Points of Variance

"2. That the President regards the obligations which will be assumed under the League of Nations, and particularly under Articles X and XI, as moral obligations. These, however, are of 'compelling force,' and would require action upon our part. For instance, the President concedes that in an undoubted case of aggression from the Balkans upon the newly acquired territory of Italy, it would be our duty to come to the assistance of Italy and prevent such aggression. The President's construction of Article X is at variance with the construction of the Democratic attorneys of the Senate.

"3. A moral obligation, the President insists, rests upon us to carry out the terms of the various treaties of peace. This moral obligation, the President states, requires us, under the German treaty, for 15 years to maintain American troops in Europe.

"4. The President did not know, nor had he heard, of the secret treaties for territorial acquisition and partitioning various territories until he reached Paris. Specifically, he had not heard of and did not know until he went to Paris—

"(a) Of the Treaty of London, on the basis of which Italy entered the war in 1915;

"(b) Of the agreement with Rumania of August, 1916;

"(c) Of the various agreements in respect to Asia Minor;

"(d) Of the agreements consummated in the winter of 1917 between France and Russia relative to the frontiers of Germany, and particularly in relation to the Saar Valley and the left bank of the Rhine;

"(e) Of the agreements between Japan, England, France, and Italy by which Shantung was substantially given to Japan. The United States was neither officially nor unofficially informed of any of these treaties or agreements, nor was any request made by the United States for information submitted to any of the allied governments.

Concessions to Japan

"5. The President opposed the Shantung decision. It was officially conveyed to him that Japan would not sign unless the Shantung rights were given to Japan. The United States experts advised the President that Japan's verbal promise to return the sovereignty of the territory in Shantung, while retaining the economic concessions, was a return of the shell of the nut by Japan while she retained the kernel. The Chinese insisted the retention of the economic privileges meant practical sovereignty, but the President says he disagrees with this view.

"6. England, France and Italy adhered at the Peace Conference to their secret treaties, disposing of peoples and territories in the Shantung case, therefore the President was the only disinterested judge. The decision, however, was made unanimously.

"7. The United States asked China to enter the war.

"8. The American commission at Paris urged that a definite sum of reparations be fixed in the treaty.

"9. The President felt he could not divulge the details of what transpired in the meetings of the commissioners, and could not, therefore, afford information respecting these matters. For this reason, he could not divulge the vote upon racial equality, nor how the United States commissioners voted.

Status Summed Up

"We very greatly appreciated the opportunity of talking with the President personally upon what we deemed the most important subject which has come to the people since the Civil War.

"It is obvious that if we are to assume only a moral obligation, that moral obligation will deal at the instance of foreign nations, with American treasure and American blood, and send American troops whenever necessity arises throughout the world.

"It is equally plain that the decisions of the Peace Conference, made in accordance with secret treaties concealed from us, we must guarantee indefinitely.

"The League of Nations as construed by the President leaves it clear and unmistakable that when we enter it we are under 'compelling' moral obligations, to say nothing of the legal obligations which other supporters contend we are under to take part in the disturbances, the conflicts, the settlements, and the wars of Europe and Asia, if any should arise, and it is equally true that under this construction Europe would be necessarily under the same impelling force to take part in the settlement of American affairs."

President States Case

He Urges Importance of Ratifying the Peace Treaty at Once

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson began his conference with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the White House today, with an opening statement on the peace treaty and the League of Nations. He said:

"Mr. Chairman—I am sincerely glad that the committee should have responded in this way to my intimation that I would like to be of service to it. I welcome the opportunity for a frank and full interchange of views.

"I hope, too, that this conference will serve to expedite your consideration of the treaty of peace. I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits on the decision of the Senate with regard to the terms of peace.

Early Action Is Urged

"I venture thus, again to urge my advice that the action of the Senate with regard to the treaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment because the problems with which we are face to face in the readjustment of our national life are of the most pressing and critical character, will require for their proper solution the cooperation of all parties and all interests, and cannot be postponed without manifest peril to our people and to all the national advantages we hold most dear. May I mention a few of the matters which cannot be handled with intelligence until the country knows the character of the peace it is to have? I do so only by a very few samples.

"The copper mines of Montana and Alaska, for example, are being kept open and in operation only at a great cost and loss, in part upon borrowed money; the zinc mines of Missouri, Tennessee, and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half their capacity; the lead of Idaho, Illinois, and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former market; there is an immediate need for cotton belling, and also for lubricating oil which cannot be met—all because the channels of trade are barred by war when there is no war. The same is true of raw cotton, of which the central empire alone formerly purchased nearly 4,000,000 bales. And these are only examples. There is hardly a single raw material, a single important foodstuff or a single class of manu-

factured goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal, profitable production waits on peace.

Military Plans Waiting

"Our military plans of course wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or what our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace, not only, but also until we



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

President Woodrow Wilson

know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations or by the concert of all the great peoples. And there is more than that difficulty involved. The vast surplus properties of the army include, not food and clothing merely, whose sale will affect normal production, but great manufacturing establishments also which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools, and all sorts of merchandise, which must lie idle until peace and military policy are definitely determined. By the same token there can be no properly studied national budget until then.

"The nations that ratify the treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium, and France, will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets of Central Europe without competition from us if we do not presently act. We have no consular agents, no trade representatives there to look after our interests.

"There are large areas of Europe whose future will lie uncertain and questionable until their people know the final settlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it. Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled conditions of employment. There can be no easy or normal industrial credits, because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business.

Cannot Afford to Lose Day

"But I will not worry you with obvious examples. I will only venture to repeat that every element of normal life amongst us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace; and also that we cannot afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the winter's suffering, which, unless we find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world, and may, at its worst, bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those wrought by the war itself.

"Nothing, I am led to believe, stands in the way of the ratification of the treaty except certain doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the covenant of the League of Nations; and I must frankly say that I am unable to understand why such doubts should be entertained. You will recall that when I had the pleasure of a conference with your committee and with the committee of the House of Representatives on foreign affairs at the White House in March last, the questions now most frequently asked about the League of Nations were all canvassed, with a view to their immediate clarification. The covenant of the league was then in its first draft and subject to revision.

"It was pointed out that no express recognition was given to the Monroe Doctrine, that it was not expressly provided that the league should have no authority to act or express a judgment on matters of domestic policy, that the right to withdraw from the league was not expressly recognized, and that the constitutional right of the Congress to determine all questions of peace and war was not sufficiently safeguarded. On my return to Paris all these matters were taken up again by the Commission on the League of Nations, and every suggestion of the United States was accepted.

United States Views Accepted

"The view of the United States with regard to the questions I have mentioned, had, in fact, already been ac-

cepted by the commission and there was supposed to be nothing inconsistent with them in the draft of the covenant first adopted—the draft which was the subject of our discussion in March—but no objection was made to saying explicitly in the text what all had supposed to be implicit in it. There was absolutely no doubt as to the meaning of any one of the resulting provisions of the covenant in the minds of those who participated

peace and war. No attempt was made to question or limit that right. The United States will, indeed, undertake under Art. X to 'respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league,' and that engagement constitutes a very grave and solemn moral obligation. But it is a moral, not a legal, obligation, and leaves our Congress absolutely free to put its own interpretation upon it in all cases that call for action. It is binding in conscience only, not in law.

Article X the Backbone

"Art. X seems to me to constitute the very backbone of the whole covenant. Without it the league would be hardly more than an influential debating society.

"It has several times been suggested, in public debate and in private conference, that interpretations of the sense in which the United States accepts the engagements of the covenant should be embodied in the instrument of ratification. There can be no reasonable objection to such interpretations accompanying the act of ratification provided they do not form a part of the formal ratification itself. Most of the interpretations which have been suggested to me embody what seems to me the plain meaning of the instrument itself. But if such interpretations should constitute a part of the formal resolution of ratification, long delays would be the inevitable consequence, inasmuch as all the many governments concerned would have to accept, in effect, the language of the Senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete. The assent of the German Assembly at Weimar would have to be obtained, among the rest, and I must frankly say that I could only with the greatest reluctance approach that assembly for permission to read the treaty as we understand it and as those who framed it quite certainly understood it. If the United States were to qualify the document in any way, moreover, I am confident from what I know of the many conferences and debates which accompanied the formulation of the treaty that our example would immediately be followed in many quarters, in some instances with very serious reservations, and that the meaning and operative force of the treaty would presently be clouded from one of its clauses to the other.

"Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, if I have been entirely unreserved and plain spoken in speaking of the great matters we all have so much at heart. If excuse is needed I trust that the critical situation of affairs may serve as my justification. The issues that manifestly hang up the conclusion of the Senate with regard to peace and upon the time of its action are so grave and so clearly insusceptible of being thrust to one side or postponed, that I have felt it necessary in the public interest to make this urgent plea, and to make it as swiftly and unreservedly as possible."

President Questioned

Replies of Mr. Wilson to Senators' Interrogations on Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following the President's statement on the peace treaty at the White House conference yesterday, questions were put to Mr. Wilson by different senators and replies elicited as follows:

Senator Lodge—Mr. President, so far as I am personally concerned—and I think I represent perhaps the majority of the committee in that respect—we have no thought of entering upon argument as to interpretations or points of that character; but the committee was very desirous of getting information on certain points which seem not clear and on which they thought information would be of value to have in consideration of the treaty, which they, I think I may say for myself and others, desire to hasten in every possible way. Your reference to the necessity of action leads me to ask one question. If we have to restore peace to the world, it is necessary, I assume, that there should be treaties with Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Those treaties are all more or less connected with the treaty with Germany. The question I should like to ask is what the prospects are of our receiving those treaties for action.

The President—I think it is very good, sir, and so far as I can judge from the contents of the dispatches from my colleagues on the other side of the water, the chief delay is due to the uncertainty as to what is going to happen to this treaty. This treaty is a model of the others. I saw enough of the others before I left Paris to know that they are being framed upon the same set of principles and that the treaty with Germany is the model. I think that is the chief element of delay, sir.

Senator Lodge—They are not regarded as essential to the consideration of this treaty?

The President—They are not regarded as such, no, sir; they follow this treaty.

Senator Lodge—I do not know about the other treaties, but the treaty with Poland, for example, has been completed?

The President—Yes, and signed; but it is dependent on this treaty. My thought was to submit it upon the action of this treaty.

How Wilson Plan Was Built Up

Senator Lodge—I should like, if I may, to ask a question in regard to the plans submitted to the commission on the League of Nations, if that is the right phrase. You were kind enough to send us the draft of the American plan. In February, if I understood you correctly, when we were here—I may be incorrect, but I

understood you to say that there were other drafts or plans submitted by Great Britain, by France, and by Italy. Would it be possible for us to see those other tentative plans?

The President—I would have sent them to the committee with pleasure, Senator, if I had found that I had better not. I took it for granted that I had them; but the papers that remain in my hands remain there in a haphazard way. I can tell you the character of the other drafts. The British draft was the only one, as I remember, that was in the form of a definite constitution of a league. The French and Italian drafts were in the form of a series of propositions laying down general rules and assuming that the commission, or whatever body made the final formulation, would build upon those principles if they were adopted. They were principles quite consistent with the final action.

I remember saying to the committee when I was here in March something to the effect that the British draft had constituted the basis. I thought afterward that that was misleading, and I am very glad to tell the committee just what I meant.

Some months before the conference assembled, a plan for the League of Nations had been drawn up by a British committee, at the head of which was Mr. Phillimore—I believe the Mr. Phillimore who was known as the authority on international law. A copy of that document was sent to me, and I built upon that a redraft. I will not now say whether I thought it was better or not an improvement; but I built on that a draft which was quite different, inasmuch as it put definiteness where there had been what seemed indefiniteness in the Phillimore suggestion. Then, between that time and the time of the formation of the commission on the League of Nations, I had the advantage of seeing a paper by General Smuts, of South Africa, who seemed to me to have done some very clear thinking, particularly with regard to what was to be done with the pieces of the dismembered empires. After I got to Paris, therefore, I rewrote the document to which I have alluded, and you may have noticed that it consists of a series of articles and then supplementary agreements. It was in the supplementary agreements that I embodied the additional idea, as that had come to me not only from General Smuts' paper, but from other discussions. That is the full story of how the plan which I sent to the committee was built up.

General Smuts Plan Used

Senator Lodge—Then, of course, it is obvious that the General Smuts' plan had been used. That appears on the face of the document.

The President—Yes.

Senator Lodge—Then there was a previous draft in addition to the one you have sent us? You spoke of a redraft. That was not submitted to the committee.

The President—No; that was privately my own.

Senator Lodge—Was it before our commission?

The President—No.

Senator Lodge—The one that was sent to us was a redraft of that.

The President—Yes, I was reading some of the discussions before the committee, and some one, I think Senator Borah, if I remember correctly, quoted an early version of Article X.

Senator Borah—That was Senator Johnson.

Senator Johnson of California—I

Senator Johnson—Mr. President, if no one else desires to ask a question I want, so far as I am individually concerned, to get a little clearer information with reference to the withdrawal clause in the league covenant. Who passes upon the question of the fulfillment of our international obligations, upon the question whether a nation has fulfilled its international obligations?

The President—Nobody.

Senator Borah—Does the council have anything to say about it?

The President—Nothing whatever.

Senator Borah—Then, if a country should give notice of withdrawal, it would be the sole judge of whether or not it had fulfilled its international obligations, its covenants, to the league.

The President—That is as I understand it. The only restraining influence would be the public opinion of the world.

Senator Borah—Precisely; but if the United States should conceive that it had fulfilled its obligations, that question could not be referred to the council in any way, or the council could not be called into action.

The President—No.

The President—There might be a moral obligation if that suggestion had weight, Senator, but there is no other obligation.

Senator Borah—Any moral obligation which the United States would feel would be one arising from its own sense of obligation.

The President—Oh, certainly.

Senator Borah—And not by reason of any suggestion by the council.

The President—Certainly.

Senator Borah—Then the idea which has prevailed in some quarters, that the council would pass upon such obligation, is an erroneous one from your standpoint?

The President—Yes, entirely.

Senator Borah—And as I understand, of course you are expressing the view which was entertained by the commission which drew the league?

The President—I am confident that that was the view.

Question of Reservations

Senator McCumber—Would there be any objection, then, to a reservation declaring that to be the understanding of the force of this section?

The President—Senator, as I indicated at the opening of our conference, this is my judgment, about that: Only we can interpret a moral obligation. What I feel very earnestly is that it

in the hands of the reparation commission?

The President—I left that question open, Senator, because I did not feel that I had any final right to decide it.

Upon the basis that was set up in the reparation clauses the portion that the United States would receive would be very small at best, and my own judgment was frequently expressed, not as a decision but as a judgment, that we should claim nothing under those general clauses. I did that because I coveted the moral advantage that that would give us in the councils of the world.

Senator McCumber—Did that mean we would claim nothing for the sinking of the Lusitania?

The President—Oh, no. That did not cover questions of that sort at all. The Chairman—I understand that pre-war claims were not covered by that reparation clause.

The President—That is correct.

Overseas Possessions of Germany

The Chairman—Going now into another question, as I understand the treaty the overseas possessions of Germany are all made over to the five principal allied and associated powers, who apparently, as far as the treaty goes, have power to make disposition of them, I suppose by way of mandate or otherwise. Among those overseas possessions are the Ladrone Islands, except Guam, the Carolines and, I think, the Marshall Islands. Has there been any recommendation made by our naval authorities in regard to the importance of our having one island there, not for territorial purposes, but for naval purposes?

The President—There was a paper on that subject, Senator, which has been published. I only partially remember it. It was a paper laying out the general necessities of our naval policy in the Pacific, and the necessity of having some base for communication upon those islands was mentioned, just in what form I do not remember. But let me say this, there is a little island which I must admit I had not heard of before.

Senator Williams—The Island of Yap?

The President—Yap. It is one of the bases and centers of cable and radio communication of the Pacific, and I made the point that the disposition, or rather the control of that island should be reserved for the general conference which is to be held, in regard to the ownership and operation of the cables. That subject is mentioned and disposed of in this treaty and that general cable conference is to be held.

The Chairman—Now I want to ask this further question: There was a secret treaty between England and Japan in regard to Shantung; and in the correspondence with the British Ambassador at Tokyo, when announcing the acquiescence of Great Britain in Japan's having the German rights in Shantung, the British Ambassador added, "It is, of course, understood that we are to have the islands south of the equator, and Japan to have the islands north of the equator." Now if it should seem necessary for the safety of communication for this country that we should have a cable station there, would that secret treaty interfere with it?

The President—I think not, sir, in view of the stipulation that I made with regard to the question of construction by this cable convention. That note of the British Ambassador was a part of the diplomatic correspondence covering that subject.

Senator Borah—Mr. President, if no one else desires to ask a question I want, so far as I am individually concerned, to get a little clearer information with reference to the withdrawal clause in the league covenant. Who passes upon the question of the fulfillment of our international obligations, upon the question whether a nation has fulfilled its international obligations?

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Senator Borah—Precisely; but if the United States should conceive that it had fulfilled its obligations, that question could not be referred to the council in any way, or the council could not be called into action.

Reparation Fund

Senator Lodge—I was about to ask about Article X, as the essence of it appears in the article of the draft which you sent—whether that was in the British plan, the Smuts plan, or the other plans.

The Chairman—Of course, if there are no drafts of those other plans, we cannot get them.

The President—I am very sorry, Senator. I thought I had them, but I have not.

The Chairman—I want to ask purely for information, it is intended that the United States shall receive any part of the reparation fund which is



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Harris & Ewing

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge

was first published by Hamilton Holt in the Independent; it was printed subsequently in the New Republic, and from one of the publications I read it when examining, I think, the Secretary of State.

The President—I read it with the greatest interest, because I had forgotten it, to tell the truth, but I recognized it as soon as I read it.

Senator Johnson of California—It was the original plan?

The President—It was the original form of Article X, yes.

RIGHT OF WITHDRAWAL FROM LEAGUE IS DECLARED ABSOLUTE

would be a mistake to embody that interpretation in the resolution of ratification, because then it would be necessary for other governments to act upon it.

Senator Harding—Mr. President, assuming that your construction of the withdrawal clause is the understanding of the formulating commission, why is the language making the proviso for the fulfillment of covenants put into the article?

The President—Merely as an argument to the conscience of the Nation. In other words, it is a notice served on them that their colleagues will expect that at the time they withdraw they will have fulfilled their obligations.

Senator Harding—The language hardly seems to make that implication, because it expressly says, "provided it has fulfilled its obligations."

The President—Yes.

Senator Harding—If it were a matter for the Nation that is rather a far-fetched proviso, is it not?

The President—The idea is undoubtedly what I have expressed.

Senator Pittman—Is it your opinion that if the language of the treaty were changed in the resolution of ratification, the consent of Germany would also be essential to a consensus of opinion between Germany and the United States?

The President—Oh, undoubtedly.

Senator Lodge—Mr. President, in that connection, I take it, there is no question whatever, under international law and practice, that an amendment to the text of a treaty must be submitted to every signatory, and must receive either their assent or their dissent. I had supposed it had been the general diplomatic practice with regard to reservations which you apply only to the reserving power, and not to all the signatories, of course that with regard to reservations that silence was regarded as acceptance, and acquiescence; that there was that distinction between textual amendment, which changed the treaty for every signatory, and a reservation, which changed it only for the reserving power. In that I may be mistaken, however.

The President—There is some difference of opinion among the authorities. I am informed. I have not had time to look them up myself, about that; but it is clear to me that in a treaty which involves so many signatories, a series of reservations which would ensue, undoubtedly would very much obscure our confident opinion as to how the treaty was going to work.

Legal and Moral Obligations

Senator Williams—Mr. President, suppose for example that we adopted a reservation, and that Germany did nothing about it at all, and afterward contended that so far as that was concerned, it was new matter, to which she was never a party. Could her position be justifiably disputed?

The President—No.

Senator Borah—Mr. President, in listening to the reading of your statement, I got the impression that your view was that the first obligation of Article X, to wit: "The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league," was simply a moral obligation.

The President—Yes, sir, inasmuch as there is no legal obligation.

Senator Borah—But that would be a legal obligation so far as the United States were concerned. If it should enter into it, would it not?

The President—I would not interpret it that way. Senator, because there is involved the element of judgment as to whether the territorial integrity or existing political independence is invaded or impaired. In other words, it is an attitude of comradeship, and protection among the members of the league, which in its very nature, is moral and not legal.

Senator Borah—If, however, the actual fact of the invasion were beyond dispute, then it seems to me the legal obligation would immediately arise.

The President—The legal obligation to apply the automatic punishments of the covenant, undoubtedly, but not the legal obligation to go to arms, and actually to make war, not the legal obligation. There might be a very strong moral obligation.

Automatic Boycott

Senator McCumber—Would we not have the same freedom of choice as to whether we would have the application of a boycott? Are they not both under the same language, so that we would be bound by them in the same way?

The President—Only in regard to certain articles. The breach of certain articles of the covenant does bring on what I have designated as an automatic boycott, and in that we would have no choice.

Senator Knox—Mr. President, allow me to ask this question: Suppose that it is perfectly obvious and accepted that there is an external aggression against some power, and suppose it is perfectly obvious and accepted that it cannot be repelled except by force of arms, would we be under any legal obligations to participate?

The President—No, sir, but we would be under an absolutely compelling moral obligation.

Senator Knox—But no legal obligation?

The President—Not as I contemplate it.

Senator Knox—I only wanted to tell you that I asked that question because I was a little confused by the language of your message transmitting the proposed Franco-American treaty to the Senate, in which you said, in substance and, I think, practically in these terms—that this is only binding on us to do immediately what we otherwise would have been bound to do under the League of Nations. Perhaps I am mistaken with respect to

its having been in that message. I am sure I am mistaken; it was not in that message; it was in the message that Mr. Tumulty gave out.

Senator Lodge (interposing)—May 10th.

Senator Knox—That it was merely binding us to do immediately without waiting for any other power, that which we would otherwise have been bound to do under the terms of the League of Nations.

Acts of Aggression

The President—I did not use the word "bound," but "morally bound." Let me say that you are repeating what I said to the other representatives. I said, "Of course, it is understood that it was an unprovoked movement of aggression," and they at once acquiesced in that.

Senator McCumber—Mr. President, there are a number of senators who sincerely believe that under the construction of Art. X, taken in connection with other clauses and other articles in the treaty, the council can suggest what we should do. Do you not think that it would be well to have a reservation inserted in our resolution that shall so construe that section as to make it clear that Congress may use its own judgment as to what it will do, and that its failure to follow the judgment of the council will not be considered a breach of the agreement?

The President—We differ, Senator.

Senator Borah (reading)—"Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league, or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole league, and the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations." What I am particularly anxious to know is whether or not the construction which was placed upon these two articles by the committee which framed the league was one that was a binding obligation from a legal standpoint, or merely a moral obligation.

The President—Senator, I tried to answer that with regard to Art. X. I would apply it equally with regard to Art. XI, though I ought to hasten to say that we did not formulate these interpretations. I can only speak from confident impression from the debates that accompanied the formulation of the covenant.

Senator Borah—As to the question of legal obligations. That is all I desire to ask at present.

Senator Harding—Right there, Mr. President, if there is nothing more than a moral obligation on the part of any member of the league, what avail Articles X and XI?

The President—Why, Senator, it is surprising that that question should be asked. If we undertake an obligation, we are bound in the most solemn way to carry it out.

Senator Harding—If you believe there is nothing more to this than a moral obligation, any nation will assume a moral obligation on its own account. The point I am trying to get is, suppose something arises affecting the peace of the world, and the council takes steps as provided here to conserve or preserve, and announces its decision, and every nation in the league takes advantage of the construction that you place upon these articles, and says, "Well, this is only a moral obligation, and we assume that the nation involved does not deserve our participation or protection," and the whole thing amounts to nothing but an expression of the league council.

National Good Conscience

The President—There is a national good conscience in such a matter. I should think that was one of the most serious things that could possibly happen. My understanding, when I speak of a legal obligation, I mean one that specifically binds you to do a particular thing under certain sanctions; that is a legal obligation. Now a moral obligation is, of course, superior to a legal obligation, and if I may say so, has a greater binding force. Only there always remains in the moral obligation the right to exercise one's judgment, as to whether it is indeed incumbent upon one in these circumstances to do that thing.

In every moral obligation there is an element of judgment, in a legal obligation there is no element of judgment.

Senator Johnson of California—But, Mr. President when the moral obligation is undoubted, it will impel action more readily than a legal obligation.

The President—If it is undoubted, yes, but that involves the circumstances of the particular case, Senator.

Senator Harding—In answering Senator Knox a moment ago, you spoke of a compelling moral obligation. Would you think that any less binding than a specific legal obligation?

The President—Not less binding, but operative, in a different way because of the element of judgment.

Senator Harding—But not less likely to involve us in armed participation.

Senator Borah—Mr. President, does the special alliance treaty with France which has been submitted to us rest upon any other basis as to legal and moral obligation than that of Article X and Article XI, which you have just described?

The President—No, sir.

Secret Treaties

Senator Borah—I wish to ask some questions in regard to the secret treaty. I should like to know when the first knowledge came to this government with reference to the secret treaties between Japan, Great Britain, Italy and France concerning the German possessions in Shantung.

The President—I can only reply from my own knowledge, and my own knowledge came after I reached Paris.

Senator Borah—Do you know when these secret treaties between Japan, Great Britain and other countries were first made known to China?

The President—No, sir, I do not. I remember a meeting of what was popularly called the council of 10, after our reaching Paris, in which it was first suggested that all these understandings should be laid upon the table of the conference. That was some time after we reached there, and I do not know whether that was China's first knowledge of these matters or not.

Senator Borah—Would it be proper for me to ask if Great Britain and France insisted upon maintaining these secret treaties at the Peace Conference as they were made?

The President—I think it is proper for me to answer that question, sir. I will put it this way: They felt that they could not recede from them; that is to say that they were bound by them, but when they involved general interests such as they realized were involved, they were quite willing, and indeed I think desirous, that they should be reconsidered with the consent of the other parties. I mean with the consent, so far as they were concerned, of the other parties.

Senator McCumber—The secret treaties to which you refer are those treaties which were made from time to time as the exigencies of the war required during the period of the war?

The President—Yes.

Senator McCumber—And not treaties that were made prior to the war?

The President—Yes.

Senator Williams—Mr. President, I understand the situation. France and Great Britain both have stated that they were bound by certain treaties with Japan and they were perfectly willing, with Japan's consent, to reconsider those treaties, but that they were themselves bound by the other party to the treaty did not consent to reconsider, is that about it?

The President—Yes.

Return of Shantung

Senator Swanson—Can you tell us, or would it be proper to do so, of your understanding with Japan as to the return of Shantung—a question which has been very much discussed.

The President—In giving the wording of the understanding, Senator, I cannot be confident that I quote it literally, but I know that I quote in substance. It was that Japan should return to China in full sovereignty the old province of Shantung so far as Germany had any claims upon it, preserving to herself the right to establish a residential district at Tsingtao, which is the town of Kiaochow bay; that, with regard to the railways and mines she should retain only the rights of any economic concession there, with the right, however, to maintain a special body of police on the railway, the personnel of which should be Chinese under Japanese instructors nominated by the managers of the company and appointed by the Chinese Government. I think that is the whole of it. Japan has not retained sovereignty over anything.

Senator Borah asked whether this understanding was oral or otherwise. The President—I do not like to describe the operation exactly if it is not perfectly correct, but as a matter of fact this was technically oral, but literally written and formulated, and the formulation agreed upon.

Senator Johnson of California—When, Mr. President, is the return to be made?

The President—That was left undecided, Senator, but we were assured at the time that it would be as soon as possible.

Senator Johnson of California—Did not the Japanese decline to fix any date?

The President—They did at that time, yes; but I think it is fair to them to say, not in the spirit of those who wished it to be within their choice, but simply that they could not at that time say when it would be.

Senator Johnson of California—The economic privileges that they would retain would give them a fair mastery over the province, would they not, or at least the Chinese think so?

The President—I believe they do, Senator. I do not feel qualified to judge; I should say that that was an exaggerated view.

Senator Johnson of California—But the Chinese feel that way about it, and have so expressed themselves?

The President—They have so expressed themselves.

Senator Knox—Mr. President, the economic privileges that they originally acquired in Korea and subsequently in inner and outer Mongolia, and in northern and southern Manchuria have almost developed into a complete sovereignty over these countries; have they not?

The President—Yes, Senator, in the absence of a League of Nations, they have.

Senator Knox—You think the League of Nations would have prevented that, do you?

The President—I am confident it would.

Defense of Mandate Territories

Senator Fall—Mr. President, speaking of the duty of defense in reference to sovereignty, and of aggression with reference to sovereignty, in concerning these different articles of the league, I have been curious to know who will defend the mandate territories or colonies if there should be external aggression.

The President—Primarily, the mandatory power.

The President—We had in mind throughout the whole discussion of the mandate idea the analogy of trustees. The states taking those under mandates would be in the nature of trustees, and of course it is part of the trustees' duty to preserve intact the trust estate.

Senator McCumber—Mr. President, I should like to get as definite an understanding as I can, at least, of how these promises of Japan to return Shantung are evidenced today. In what form do they appear?

The President—They are evidenced in a process verbal of the so-called Council of Four.

Senator McCumber—Where are the records kept?

The President—They are in Paris.

Senator McCumber—Is there any objection to their being produced for the committee?

The President—I think there is a very serious objection, Senator. The reason we constituted that very small conference was that we could speak with the utmost absence of restraint, and I think it would be a mistake to make use of those discussions outside.

Rights of Weaker Nations

Senator Pomerene—Mr. President, if I may, I should like to ask a question of two along that same line. If this treaty should fail of ratification, then would not the opportunity be open to Japan to treat the Shantung question just as she has treated the Manchurian situation?

The President—I think so, yes.

Senator Pomerene—So that if the treaty should fail of ratification, China, so far as Shantung is concerned, would be practically at the mercy of Japan, whereas if the treaty is ratified, then at least she will have the benefit of the moral assistance of all the other signatory powers to the treaty to aid in the protection of Chinese rights?

The President—Senator, I conceive one of the chief benefits of the whole arrangement that centers in the League of Nations to be just what you have indicated—that it brings to bear the opinion of the world and the controlling of the world on all relationships of that hazardous sort, particularly those relationships which involve the rights of the weaker nations. After all, the wars that are likely to come are not likely to come by aggression against the weaker nations. Without the League of Nations they have no buttress or protection. With it they have the united protection of the world. So I have the utmost confidence that this notice beforehand that the strong nations of the world will in every case be united will make war extremely unlikely.

Senator Pomerene—Mr. President, there is another question or two on the Shantung proposition that I should like to ask, if I may.

Assuming for the sake of the argument, that there would be some undue delay on the part of Japan in turning back to China her rights in Shantung, and that China were to make complaint to the council provided for in the League of Nations, have you any doubt but that it would be taken up promptly by all the members of that council for their consideration, and determination?

Territorial Adjustments

Senator Johnson of California—First, we have pending now treaties of peace with Austria, with Hungary, with Bulgaria, and with the Ottoman Empire, all of which involve tremendous new territorial adjustments, and under those new territorial adjustments, we will have our obligations moral or otherwise. Under the League of Nations, of course, the new territorial adjustments about to be determined upon in these various treaties are really greater in extent, or quite as important, at least, as those that are provided for by the German treaty; are they not?

The President—I should say so, yes.

Senator Johnson of California—They will deal not only with the creation of the boundaries of new nations, but possibly with the subject of mandates, too?

The President—Well, the treaties will not themselves deal with the mandatory. That is a matter that will be decided by the league; but the treaties will no doubt create certain territories, which fall under the trusteeship which will lead to mandates.

Senator Johnson of California—So that there is a very important, in fact the most important part of the territorial world settlement yet to be made?

The President—Well, in extent, yes, Senator; so far as the amount of territory covered is concerned, yes.

Senator Johnson of California—No, only in extent; but in their character, and in the number of people involved, too, Mr. President; is not that accurate?

The President—Well, you may be right, Senator.

Senator Johnson of California—Was the United States Government officially informed at any time between the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany and the signing of the armistice of agreements made by the allied governments in regard to the settlement of the war?

The President—No; not so far as I know.

Senator Johnson of California—I am referring to the so-called secret treaties which dispose of territory among belligerents. Could you state whether or not any official investigation was made by our government to ascertain whether or not there were any such treaties of territorial disposition?

The President—There was no such investigation.

No Knowledge of Certain Treaties

Senator Johnson of California—These specific treaties, then, the treaty of London, on the basis of which Italy entered the war; the agreement with

the Japanese indemnity, that was done by a joint resolution.

Senator New—What effort, if any, was made by the American delegates to prevent the proceedings of the reparation commission from being required to be secret, and did the American delegates protest that America be omitted from this commission on account of that thing?

The President—Nothing was said about it, that I remember.

Senator Borah—Mr. President, concurring with Article X, Article XI, in order that we may have the construction of the committee which framed the league as to both of those articles, I understand from your statements, the committee's view was that the obligations under Articles X and XI, whatever they are, are moral obligations.

The President—Remind me of the 11th. I do not remember that by number.

In Case of War or Threat of War

Senator Borah (reading)—"Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league, or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole league, and the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations." What I am particularly anxious to know is whether or not the construction which was placed upon these two articles by the committee which framed the league was one that was a binding obligation from a legal standpoint, or merely a moral obligation.

The President—Senator, I tried to answer that with regard to Art. X. I would apply it equally with regard to Art. XI, though I ought to hasten to say that we did not formulate these interpretations. I can only speak from confident impression from the debates that accompanied the formulation of the covenant.

Senator Borah—As to the question of legal obligations. That is all I desire to ask at present.

Senator Harding—Right there, Mr. President, if there is nothing more than a moral obligation on the part of any member of the league, what avail Articles X and XI?

The President—Why, Senator, it is surprising that that question should be asked. If we undertake an obligation, we are bound in the most solemn way to carry it out.

Senator Harding—If you believe there is nothing more to this than a moral obligation, any nation will assume a moral obligation on its own account. The point I am trying to get is, suppose something arises affecting the peace of the world, and the council takes steps as provided here to conserve or preserve, and announces its decision, and every nation in the league takes advantage of the construction that you place upon these articles, and says, "Well, this is only a moral obligation, and we assume that the nation involved does not deserve our participation or protection," and the whole thing amounts to nothing but an expression of the league council.

National Good Conscience

The President—There is a national good conscience in such a matter. I should think that was one of the most serious things that could possibly happen. My understanding, when I speak of a legal obligation, I mean one that specifically binds you to do a particular thing under certain sanctions; that is a legal obligation. Now a moral obligation is, of course, superior to a legal obligation, and if I may say so, has a greater binding force. Only there always remains in the moral obligation the right to exercise one's judgment, as to whether it is indeed incumbent upon one in these circumstances to do that thing.

In every moral obligation there is an element of judgment, in a legal obligation there is no element of judgment.

Senator Johnson of California—But, Mr. President when the moral obligation is undoubted, it will impel action more readily than a legal obligation.

The President—If it is undoubted, yes, but that involves the circumstances of the particular case, Senator.

Senator Harding—In answering Senator Knox a moment ago, you spoke of a compelling moral obligation. Would you think that any less binding than a specific legal obligation?

The President—Not less binding, but operative, in a different way because of the element of judgment.

Senator Harding—But not less likely to involve us in armed participation.

Senator Borah—Mr. President, does the special alliance treaty with France which has been submitted to us rest upon any other basis as to legal and moral obligation than that of Article X and Article XI, which you have just described?

The President—No, sir.

Secret Treaties

Senator Borah—I wish to ask some questions in regard to the secret treaty. I should like to know when the first knowledge came to this government with reference to the secret treaties between Japan, Great Britain, Italy and France concerning the German possessions in Shantung.

The President—I can only reply from my own knowledge, and my own knowledge came after I reached Paris.

Senator Borah—Do you know when these secret treaties between Japan, Great Britain and other countries were first made known to China?

The President—No, sir, I do not. I remember a meeting of what was popularly called the council of 10, after our reaching Paris, in which it was first suggested that all these understandings should be laid upon the table of the conference. That was some time after we reached there, and I do not know whether that was China's first knowledge of these matters or not.

Senator Borah—Would it be proper for me to ask if Great Britain and France insisted upon maintaining these secret treaties at the Peace Conference as they were made?

The President—I think it is proper for me to answer that question, sir. I will put it this way: They felt that they could not recede from them; that is to say that they were bound by them, but when they involved general interests such as they realized were involved, they were quite willing, and indeed I think desirous, that they should be reconsidered with the consent of the other parties. I mean with the consent, so far as they were concerned, of the other parties.

Senator McCumber—The secret treaties to which you refer are those treaties which were made from time to time as the exigencies of the war required during the period of the war?

The President—Yes.

Senator McCumber—And not treaties that were made prior to the war?

The President—Yes.

Senator Williams—Mr. President, I understand the situation. France and Great Britain both have stated that they were bound by certain treaties with Japan and they were perfectly willing, with Japan's consent, to reconsider those treaties, but that they were themselves bound by the other party to the treaty did not consent to reconsider, is that about it?

The President—Yes.

Return of Shantung

Senator Swanson—Can you tell us, or would it be proper to do so, of your understanding with Japan as to the return of Shantung—a question which has been very much discussed.

The President—In giving the wording of the understanding, Senator, I cannot be confident that I quote it literally, but I know that I quote in substance. It was that Japan should return to China in full sovereignty the old province of Shantung so far as Germany had any claims upon it, preserving to herself the right to establish a residential district at Tsingtao, which is the town of Kiaochow bay; that, with regard to the railways and mines she should retain only the rights of any economic concession there, with the right, however, to maintain a special body of police on the railway, the personnel of which should be Chinese under Japanese instructors nominated by the managers of the company and appointed by the Chinese Government. I think that is the whole of it. Japan has not retained sovereignty over anything.

Senator Borah asked whether this understanding was oral or otherwise. The President—I do not like to describe the operation exactly if it is not perfectly correct, but as a matter of fact this was technically oral, but literally written and formulated, and the formulation agreed upon.

Senator Johnson of California—When, Mr. President, is the return to be made?

The President—That was left undecided, Senator, but we were assured at the time that it would be as soon as possible.

Senator Johnson of California—Did not the Japanese decline to fix any date?

The President—They did at that time, yes; but I think it is fair to them to say, not in the spirit of those who wished it to be within their choice, but simply that they could not at that time say when it would be.

Senator Johnson of California—The economic privileges that they would retain would give them a fair mastery over the province, would they not, or at least the Chinese think so?

The President—I believe they do, Senator. I do not feel qualified to judge; I should say that that was an exaggerated view.

Senator Johnson of California—But the Chinese feel that way about it, and have so expressed themselves?

The President—They have so expressed themselves.

Senator Knox—Mr. President, the economic privileges that they originally acquired in Korea and subsequently in inner and outer Mongolia, and in northern and southern Manchuria have almost developed into a complete sovereignty over these countries; have they not?

The President—Yes, Senator, in the absence of a League of Nations, they have.

Senator Knox—You think the League of Nations would have prevented that, do you?

The President—I am confident it would.

Defense of Mandate Territories

Senator Fall—Mr. President, speaking of the duty of defense in reference to sovereignty, and of aggression with reference to sovereignty, in concerning these different articles of the league, I have been curious to know who will defend the mandate territories or colonies if there should be external aggression.

The President—Primarily, the mandatory power.

The President—We had in mind throughout the whole discussion of the mandate idea the analogy of trustees. The states taking those under mandates would be in the nature of trustees, and of course it is part of the trustees' duty to preserve intact the trust estate.

Senator McCumber—Mr. President, I should like to get as definite an understanding as I can, at least, of how these promises of Japan to return Shantung are evidenced today. In what form do they appear?

STATE IMPROVING ITS ROAD SYSTEM

New Hampshire Has Built 909 Miles of Highway and Is About to Start on 391 Miles More of Original Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, New Hampshire—New Hampshire claims to have more miles of completed, up-to-date automobile roads, under practical, constant maintenance, in proportion to the total miles of roads than any other state.

Wherever one cares to go, miles of ribbon-like roadway are ready, arranged systematically in trunk lines and "feeders" up and down the old Granite State and crossways. And the network is being increased and improved, by the building of new roads and the perfection of old ones, at a faster rate this year than ever before.

The three main trunk lines are up the State, beginning at the Massachusetts border, one up the east side near Maine, one up the west side in the Connecticut valley, near Vermont, and one up the middle, in the Merrimack River valley, through the lake region to the White Mountains.

The system of state highways alone comprises 1300 miles of which 909 miles have been already built and 391 miles are about to be built. In addition to this, there are many miles of state-aid roads which act as "feeders" for the trunk lines and which have been built not entirely by the State but by the State and the local communities combined.

New Hampshire claims to have the best system of keeping her highways in good condition that there is. Every spring, all the roads get a good cleaning up. Then they are oiled, as often as necessary, to keep the dust laid. Then for each section of road, from four to eight miles in length, a patrolman is appointed whose duty it is, from early spring until the snow flies, to patrol the section of road under his care and see that it is kept in good condition, that holes are plugged up as fast as they appear in the roadbed, that stones are removed, and that ruts are abolished by scraping the surface of the road every few days.

RENT INCREASES ARE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The state commission investigating the high cost of living plans to investigate this week various complaints of rent increases which it has received. The complaints are mainly from tenants of apartment houses, but several have been received from occupants of office buildings in the downtown sections of Boston. Several investigators are at work collecting data as to cost of construction, maintenance, and tax increases, preparatory to the investigation of specific complaints. Complaintants are asked to sign their communications to the commission, as anonymous letters are not being considered.

WOMEN'S POLICE BUREAU FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DETROIT, Michigan—Dr. James W. Innes, commissioner of Detroit police, is strongly in favor of a women's police bureau for the city, with a force of 20 women, preferably college trained, and a separate building in which everything pertaining to the delinquency of women and girls should be handled, from arrests to hearings. The police commissioner is now seeking suggestions from authorities all over the country and expressed himself as eager to carry out the above plan which was urged by Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, head of the Pennsylvania State Reformatory for Girls, who made a recent survey of the city.

SYNDICALISM LAW GOES INTO EFFECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DETROIT, Michigan—According to police officials of Detroit, radicals who have enjoyed comparative immunity under the Espionage Act and the Immigration laws will find themselves facing a measure with plenty of teeth in it from now on, the Michigan state criminal syndicalism law having become effective Aug. 14. The law, which was passed at the last session of the state Legislature, gives a broad

definition to the term criminal syndicalism, and the law applies alike to citizen and alien. The Espionage Act, the police say, has been virtually inoperative since the signing of the armistice.

Section 2 of the act is as follows: "Any person who, by word of mouth or writing, advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform; or prints, publishes, edits, issues, or circulates, sells, distributes or publicly displays any book, paper, document, or written matter in any form containing or advocating, advising or teaching the doctrine of terrorism, or openly and deliberately justifies by word of mouth or writing the commission or the attempt to commit crime, sabotage, violence or other unlawful methods of terrorism with intent to exemplify,

THROUGH THE GREEN MOUNTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
"Which way shall we go?" asked the insurgent, folding a garment into a trunk.

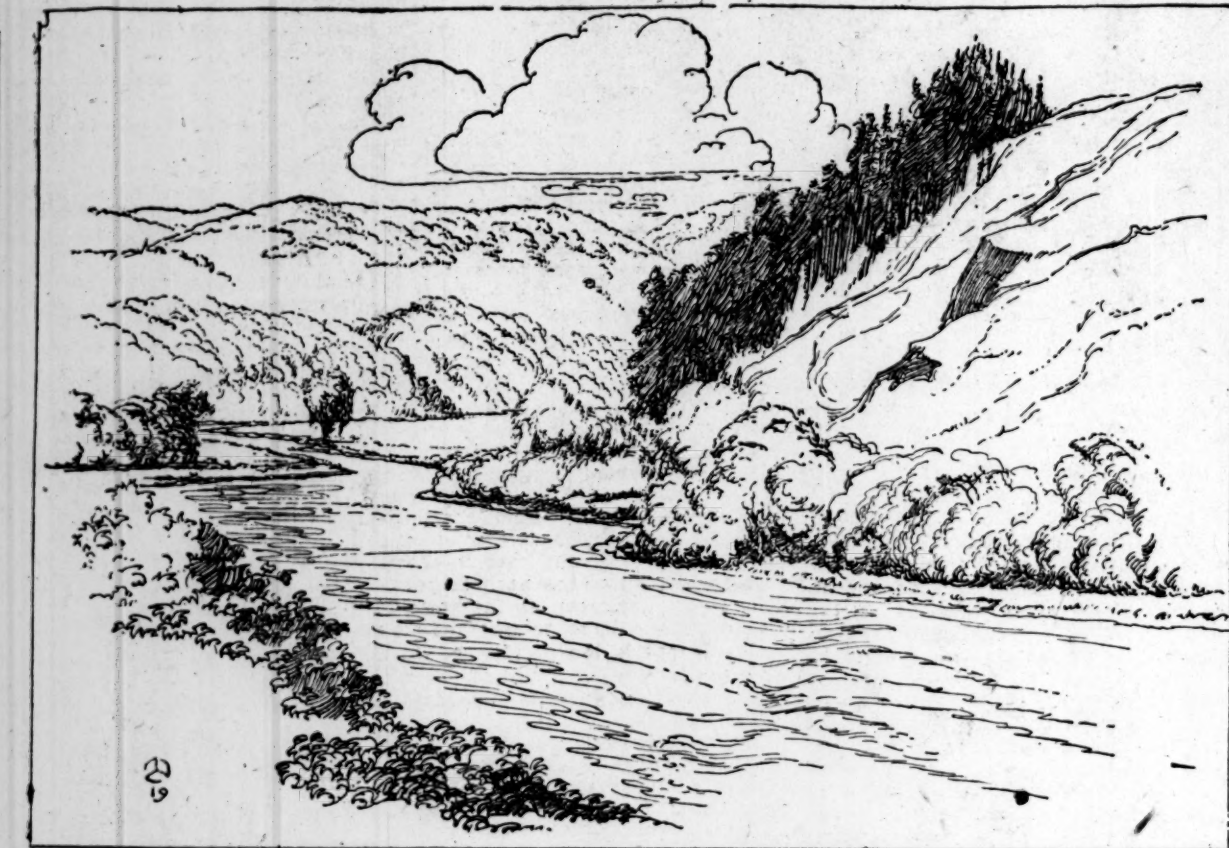
"I thought we had settled that already," suggested the artist, studying the last splash of purple on the canvas.

"That we are going up into Canada, and old Ontario in particular, yes. But which way will give us the loveliest scenery?"

"Now you are asking me. And I thought you knew everything at this end—Boston way—for have you not gone to school here, and all that?"

"How perfectly absurd—"

"Quite pleased that any remark of



On the White River, Vermont

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

spread or advocate the propriety of the doctrine of criminal syndicalism, or organizes, or helps to organize, or becomes a member of or voluntarily assembles with any society, group, or assemblage of persons formed to teach or advocate the doctrines of criminal syndicalism is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5000, or both, at the discretion of the court."

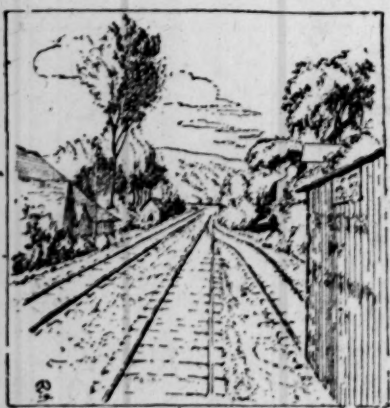
WHEAT DIRECTOR ANSWERS SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Julius H. Barnes, federal wheat director, has made public his reply to the statement issued by A. J. Gronna, Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, concerning Mr. Barnes and the United States Grain Corporation in their administration of the wheat guarantee act.

Mr. Barnes says that nothing in his experience warrants him in accepting, without protest, such expressions as "manipulation in administering the grades and standards" or "the producers are thereby defrauded and the consumers receive no benefit."

"It is time," says Mr. Barnes, "for sobriety of speech and restraint of statement. Nothing is gained by applying such terms to transactions made, with few exceptions, as the sincere expression of fair business judgment."

Mr. Barnes says the vast majority of men, millers, dealers, producers or consumers are competent and fair, desiring no unfair advantage and taking none.



At Lebanon, New Hampshire

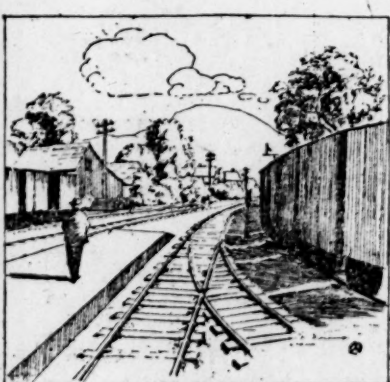
NAVAL RADIO FOR BUSINESS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, California—In view of the congestion of business in the trans-Pacific wireless and cable services, which is so great that it seriously interferes with international commercial and social intercourse, which situation is likely to be aggravated when the wireless companies are returned to private control by the government upon the issuance of the peace and demobilization proclamation of the President, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has undertaken an investigation of the problem of American-Oriental communication, with particular reference to the possibility of having the United States Government continue the operation of the naval radio service for commercial purposes.

mine should be classed perfect, even absurdly. But it is time to get some folders and decide, since we're going suddenly after telling the most interesting party."

"That's the janitor, because—no matter; but I think all the roads in this part of New England run through Rome, that's to say scenery. We go north through either the Green Mountains or the White, and either way is lovely."

So it settled itself without special planning. There was an understanding that we visit Ottawa, and the old home town of one of the traveling duo, and after that such other points as might be reached by coincidence of times and ways of travel with the impulse to



At White River Junction

move. Accordingly, bound for Montreal, we left a Boston depot one early June morning.

Artistry in a Train
Residential suburb, factory town and farming village, pasture land and standing grain yet vividly young and green, farm woodlot and wider stretches of woodland bordering the Merrimack River passed swiftly by. At infrequent stops the brakeman announced place names of familiar industrial or scholastic association. At White River, the Merrimack long left behind, crossing the Connecticut, we knew that we were in Vermont. Here a locomotive on a branch line, announcing itself to the world as the "J. G. Porter," showed survival of a custom of the elder day of railroading. Speculating as to the identity of "J. G. Porter," one recalled some other famous engines over seas, upon a western English road, the "Lord of the Isles," the "Iron Duke," the "Flying Dutchman," whose passage each day at speeds a matter of local pride set the clocks in age-old yet ageless villages, wicks and hamlets upon their route.

In the dining car the excited indication by one's vis-a-vis every three seconds of some rapid-flying prospect attracted the amused interest of all the rest of the car. An old lady was visibly politely tolerant of a so unsophisticated interest in merely scenery while others in the car as visibly found a more openly expressed enjoyment of it more interesting than the landscape itself. The steward of the car, pleasantly sympathetic, as soon as he was aware of an artist present, volunteered that he sketched a little himself, and overflowed with itinerant detail of returning routes and the scenic points upon them.

Hillside pastures, fresh and verdant in the newness of June, enameled with the gold and silver stars of kingcup and marguerite, fed full the city-

wearied eyes. Sometimes their green steepness suggested the possibility of their quadruped and ruminant inhabitants growing a pair of legs on one side longer than on the other. This of course would imply their feeding always in one direction, an obvious unreasonableness. At this point the question lost itself in the remoteness of the mountain towns passed through. A notable leishurelliness pervades these intermountain communities of Vermont. They seem so very far out of the world. Colossal tank cars are on their freight sidings, and the newest and most instant of automobiles are at their depot platforms. To these comes often from the train some well-appearing wearer of the latest summer outing effort of metropolitan costumers. A bundle of New York or Boston newspapers handed out from the baggage car. Up and down the tracks the wires link them to all the rest of the world. In spite of these

POLITICAL REFORMS ARE TO BE SOUGHT

Rhode Island Trades Union Leaders Considering Formation of Organization Along Lines of Non-Partisan League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Formation of a political league among the returned soldiers and sailors, members of organized labor, and other citizens, both men and women, which would be similar in many respects to the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota, is being considered by several leaders of the largest trade unions in Rhode Island, according to former Governor Lucius F. C. Garvin. Its name would be the "Rhode Island League for Justice." These leaders feel, he says, that political reform in Rhode Island, through the Republican or Democratic parties, is impossible, while third parties are merely educational. The State is now governed by a political machine in the belief of the labor leaders, he asserted, due to the limited suffrage, and still more through a grossly unjust representation of the voters.

It is felt by many, according to Mr. Garvin, that the substitution of a few just laws for the many unjust ones would accomplish the needed result. Men are awakening to the fact, he said, that mere grumbling does no good, while the possibility of reform through the arousing of the active young men of the State is considered to be very great. It is not the intention of the leaders to form a separate political party, he explained, but merely to form an organization to which independent voters might belong in order to exert an influence on the politicians. Any candidate who declared himself in favor of the reforms sought after by the league would be given the support of the organization, he stated. In the opinion of former Governor Garvin, the political salvation of the State lies in a large independent vote.

"The object of this non-partisan association," said Mr. Garvin, "would be to bring to all the people of Rhode Island both liberty and prosperity by means of state reforms."

AMERICANIZATION WORK IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Arrangements are being made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to put into effect in some districts of the city the plan of its special committee on Americanization of immigrants for promoting citizenship among alien residents.

The Chamber's Americanization plan will differ materially from that used in other cities, inasmuch as the Chamber's special task in Boston will be to coordinate and render more effective the work already being done by other smaller agencies, namely 100 of which have undertaken various phases of citizenship work here. Students of citizenship work who have investigated the Chamber's plan have informed the committee that it is superior to that of any other city in the country.

The aim of this plan is to induce every one over 10 years of age who cannot speak, read, or write English to learn to do so—to start desirable aliens on the road to citizenship and to help them become citizens. The committee proposes to divide the city of Boston and environs into 15 districts, each district to have a community center, which may be one of the schools, and a citizenship committee.

CANADIAN TRADE INTERESTS IN CUBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, Quebec—Mr. G. T. Milne, senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, has been transferred to the commercial diplomatic service, and appointed commercial secretary of the British Legation at Havana, Cuba. "I am looking forward with the greatest interest to my work in Cuba, San Domingo, and Haiti," said Mr. Milne. "Cuba has enjoyed an extraordinary degree of prosperity during the war period, the trade returns showing the volume of trade per head of population to be among the highest in the world. Canadian interests in the island republic are considerable. Steamers built in Canada for the Canadian Government merchant marine fleet are now engaged in carrying Canadian products to Cuba and other West Indian markets, returning with produce from the Caribbean. Previous to my appointment as British Trade Commissioner in Australia, about six years ago, I was connected

with different parts of Latin America in a business way for many years, and was engaged as special commissioner for the Imperial Government in certain of the Spanish American states in 1912. At that time Great Britain did not have a single official trade representative, other than consuls, in Latin America, although her investments there totaled about £1,000,000,000. I have constantly urged on my department the need for representation of the kind, and pointed out that Latin America is probably the sphere in which I can be of the most service. Commercial counselors and secretaries are now being appointed to the more important foreign countries throughout the world. The post at Havana is of the same rank as those at Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro."

UTILIZING LIGNITES IN MAKING BRIQUETTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The chairman of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Dr. A. B. Macallum, has issued his annual report for the year ending March last. In it he deals with the subject of the utilization of lignites. The council recommends that the Canadian Government make an appropriation of \$400,000 to erect a carbonizing-briquetting plant capable of turning out 30,000 tons of briquettes practically equivalent in thermal value, pound for pound, to anthracites, the sum asked for to provide also for the operation of the plant for a year. After an extended consideration of the proposal, the government, in cooperation with the governments of the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, was agreed to make the appropriation required, and decided to put the conduct and control of the experiment in charge of a board appointed on the 22d of August, 1918. This board, known as the Lignite Utilization Board, is composed of three members, who give their services without remuneration and who are: Mr. R. A. Ross of Montreal, chairman; Mr. J. M. Leamy of Winnipeg, and Mr. J. A. Sheppard of Moose Jaw. This board met in Montreal on Sept. 16, 1918, and organized to undertake a thorough and comprehensive study of the problem of utilizing these lignites. It is expected that the preliminary tests will be completed in October or November of 1919, and, if the results prove satisfactory, the erection of a commercial plant to carbonize and briquette the lignites will be undertaken before the spring of 1920.

CLOSE CONTEST ON GUBERNATORIAL VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi—Support of the two candidates defeated in the first gubernatorial primary will decide the battle at the second, to be held Aug. 26. The first primary was held Aug. 5, and there was no winner. Lieut.-Gov. Lee M. Russell and Oscar G. Johnston ran first and second, the former leading by 10,000 plurality. He must gain about 26,000 votes to be elected, and thus the direction in which the supporters of the two other candidates, who were put out of the running at the first primary, throw their votes, will be the deciding factor in naming the man to succeed Gov. Theo G. Bilbo. Mr. Russell is the avowed candidate of the Vardaman faction in state and national politics, while Mr. Johnston always has been an opponent of the former Mississippi Senator.

FOOD PRICE INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Food profiteering, food hoarding, and combinations to keep up prices in this city are to be investigated by the federal government, according to advices from the office of United States District Attorney O'Connor, who has been directed to institute investigations by the United States Attorney-General. Recent agitation by Mayor Wilde and the City Council regarding attempts to raise prices of necessities has been called to the attention of the federal authorities, and the present move is the result. The matter will be taken up by the federal grand jury, which is now in session.

COOPERATION OF PORTS IS URGED

Maine Business Men Point Out Advantages to Be Gained If New England Forces Unite for Atlantic Coast Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—The value of cooperation as shown on the Pacific Coast, where all the principal cities have united in a campaign to bring business to that section of the country, has aroused a great deal of interest among prominent men of this city, who believe that the western experiment is likely to be so successful that unless similar measures are adopted in the east, New England may soon be placed at a considerable disadvantage.

They point out that during the war the Pacific Coast obtained a great deal of shipbuilding, and also that Pacific Coast yards broke all records for turning out ships rapidly. By joining forces, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, Washington, and Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, have developed greatly the business of the Pacific Coast. It is asserted, and although these cities are all competing for trade among themselves, they are working in unison in behalf of the Pacific Coast.

Such united action, the Maine men believe, will give to the Pacific Coast more than a fair share of the Nation's trade unless it is met by similar cooperation in the east. They urge a movement in aid of all the important New England ports, including Portland, Maine; Fall River and New Bedford, Massachusetts; Providence, Rhode Island, and New London, Connecticut.

New England, they point out, has advantages comparable to those of the British Isles and of Scandinavia, and might become quite as important in world commerce as those countries. Maine is at present entering upon a threefold phase of development, which will include, first, the rehabilitation of Maine farms; second, the extension of a system of good roads throughout the State, and, third, the building of a state pier in Portland. Development of Maine water powers is also projected as a part of the program to revive Maine agriculture and industry.

The various parts of the program are closely connected, and it is planned to work them out in such a way that each phase will aid the others. It is generally agreed that Maine agriculture is fundamental, for commerce figures show that the State raises only one-fourth of the food it consumes. The good roads movement and the state pier will, it is believed, do much to stimulate agriculture, by making access to markets easier and thereby increasing agricultural profits. The state pier would make possible water transportation of non-perishable foodstuffs to Boston and other centers, and would give Maine in this respect a considerable advantage over, for example, the inland State of Vermont.

NEEDS OF EDUCATION IN AMERICA URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Urging the education of American youth in American colleges and universities rather than in institutions of other lands, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, has sent out an appeal to Harvard graduates for subscriptions to the \$11,000,000 fund for the university, which the Harvard Endowment Fund committee is endeavoring to raise and with which it is planned, among other things, to increase the salaries of professors and instructors.

"The new world has had cast upon it by the war many new responsibilities," he wrote in his letter of appeal. "We have to shoulder to some extent the duties—material, financial, and political—toward the rest of the world. But we have another duty, too, and that is intellectual."

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WHOLESALE MEN ACCUSE PACKERS

Southern Grocers Assert That Operations of the Five Big Companies Constitute Real Danger of Great Food Trust

Since it has been publicly stated that the operations of the Chicago packing-house firms were affecting the interests of wholesale grocers, the Bureau of Research of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association has requested The Christian Science Monitor to give space to two articles in which the bureau sets forth the situation from the grocers' point of view. The Christian Science Monitor therefore publishes these articles, just as it published statements of the packers, in the interest of getting the situation thoroughly understood. The first article appeared Aug. 7. The second is printed herewith.

Careful evidence secured from wholesale grocers all over the country indicates, as a general thing, that the big meat packers have already acquired about 25 per cent of the wholesale grocery business. They appear to have 75 per cent or more of the cheese business, and they distribute a very large percentage of the canned foods. Chairman William B. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission has made the statement that if present tendencies go on unchecked, it will only be five or six years before the meat packers have driven out the wholesale grocer. When it is remembered that there are 4000 or more wholesale grocers, all in active competition with one another, the substitution of four or five big packers will appear as a sinister step in the direction of monopoly.

The inroads of the meat packers upon the grocery business are not the result of fair competition or of economic efficiency. They are the result of the use of unfair methods of competition, and of the enjoyment of special advantages in transportation. Also, the tremendous financial power of the big packers has been effectively brought into play to back national advertising campaigns with such slogans as "The Wilson Label will Protect Your Table," and "Keep a Shelf Full of Oval Label Goods" (the Armour brand).

Private Car Lines

One of the chief special advantages possessed by the packers is their ownership of private car lines. Years ago, before the present powerful railroad systems had been built up, the railways allowed the packers to supply them with refrigerator cars, until now the packers own somewhat over 90 per cent of all refrigerator cars in the United States. A large part of these cars were designed for the transportation of fresh meats, and were accordingly given a specially expedited service by the railways. This was in the interest of the public. But then the packers went into the business of distributing cheese, butter, and eggs, in competition with the produce dealers, and now they are in the grocery business in competition with wholesale grocers. Nevertheless, the railways continue to allow the packers to ship all products handled by them in their own specially expedited private refrigerator cars, many of these products being non-perishable and not requiring refrigeration. These cars are generally run as "peddler cars," that is, they are loaded with less than carload shipments, and are allowed to distribute their contents from station to station. Such cars and such service are not available to the wholesale grocer.

The frequent, regular, and rapid service given to the packers' peddler cars is enabling them to take customers away from the wholesale grocer without any reduction in prices.

"Unfair Costing" Charged

Other unfair advantages possessed by the packers may be mentioned. The numerous lines of business in which they engage enable them to use what may be called "unfair costing." No one knows the actual cost of a pound of beef or pork for the operating costs of the packers in producing beef or pork of producing hides, fat, glycerine, and other meat products, to say nothing of the numerous other lines which they handle. Armour's books show that in 1916, the company lost over \$1,000,000 on dressed beef, but at the same time, they show a profit of nearly \$2,500,000 on "by-products." On pork and beans, the books show that this company made 118 per cent profit, while on their total business, their profit was 19 per cent. This illustrates the purely arbitrary nature of their accounts, and shows the worthlessness of statements that they make only a cent or two profit on beef.

Mr. Armour testified before Congress that the packers' fresh meat business is to his total business what the news is to a daily paper. "The news," he stated, "secures circulation, but it is the advertising which pays the bills." He went on to say that the fresh meat trade is the news, while the by-products and side lines are the advertising which pays the bills. "That," he remarked, "is why we are competing with the wholesale grocer."

Heavy Advertising Costs

Another unfair advantage is the operation of concealed subsidiaries. Most of the packers have numerous affiliated concerns which operate under separate names and apparently as independent companies. Many of these sell grocery products to wholesale grocers. The great financial power of the big packers is used by them not only in stupendous advertising

ing campaigns—one packer stating that he would spend \$2,500,000 in the present year for advertising—but also to control production. More and more the packers have gone into the business of producing canned foods, cereals, etc., and at the same time they not infrequently contract for all or nearly all of the entire output of various plants producing well-known food products. This gives them a sort of monopoly power.

To remedy this situation and prevent the establishment of a food trust, several bills have been introduced in Congress. The most notable of these at present is the Kenyon Bill. All wholesale grocers are supporting this bill, and it is believed that every one who is opposed to monopoly in the distribution of food products will do so. The Kenyon Bill has been the object of great propaganda by the packers, who have brought pressure to bear on customers and upon affiliated interests for the purpose of influencing Congress.

Scope of Kenyon Bill

This bill applies to a single, old, and well-established monopoly, and one that is a monopoly of vitally important foodstuffs. It is designed to lop off the various side lines and ramifications, into which the packers have gone in their effort to extend their monopoly control beyond the meat business. It would also eradicate one of the roots of the packers' monopoly, in that it would put private car lines on a common carrier basis. The bill makes it necessary for the packers to secure a license from the Secretary of Agriculture. It divorces them from the ownership of stockyards, gives the secretary power to refuse them a license to do business in other than meat products, and provides that no common carrier shall accept their "private" cars for transportation, except upon the provision that the cars may be put at the disposal of any shipper who may make reasonable request for their use.

The wholesale grocers believe in individual initiative and competition; but they also believe that when a monopoly becomes established in the production and distribution of any of the necessities of life, it should be subjected to regulation in the public interest.

PROHIBITION MAIN NEW JERSEY ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Prohibition holds first place among the gubernatorial issues in this State, and already four aspirants for nomination have appeared before the liquor dealers on the same platform, and, according to the dyes, made their bids for liquor support. There are three Republicans and one Democrat.

Sentiment in the cities near New York and Philadelphia is wet, but the dyes are favored in the rural districts. It was the Republican local option plank which resulted in the passage of the 1917 Local Option Law, and the next Republican platform came out for prohibition with the reservation that legislators elected on platforms opposed to prohibition should not be interfered with in redeeming those pledges. Largely because of its stand on prohibition, it is said, the Republicans lost the House last year, when the count stood 30 to 30. Now the Republicans are wondering what the rank and file will do to their ticket, in view of the fact that the federal amendment has been passed. And the Democrats, always favoring the liquor interests, are inclined to talk state rights against the amendment and enforcement by federal rather than by state authorities.

PROHIBITION FAILS TO EMPTY STORES

Shoe Dealers and Restaurants Take Place of Former Saloons in Seattle Where Many Dry Benefits Are Manifested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SEATTLE, Washington—Shoe stores and eating establishments principally occupy many of the former sites of the saloons in the downtown business district of the city, and contrary to the propaganda circulated over the State when the question of prohibition was being discussed, tenanted stores and office buildings have not appeared. There never was a time in the history of the city when there were fewer vacant store buildings than at present. The smaller cities and towns of the State reflect similar conditions.

That money formerly wasted in drinking is now going for food and clothing is reflected in the bank clearings, homebuilding, and the sale of automobiles. Business men who have studied the question from a commercial standpoint only, declare that the absence of liquor was the salvation of the city and State during the February strike. The Rev. Roy H. Campbell, principal speaker at the Rotary Club recently, in discussing "Personality in Business," said that it was not "long-haired" or visionary dreamers who put liquor out of business, but business men, beginning with the railroads, who had found that they could not maintain efficiency with drinkers.

The first substitute for the open saloon was the pool hall and card room. This took care of both the habitual and occasional drinker for a time. Gradually, however, disorder broke out in these places, and on complaint of adjoining property owners one infraction of the ordinances was followed by complaint and refusal of the City Council to continue the license. With apparent mathematical precision this class of places was forced out of business, and a much higher standard of service is now being rendered. The community has felt that some public assembling place was necessary, and for the present these outlets are being conducted satisfactorily.

In beverages, a singular condition has prevailed. It was thought that so-called temperance drinks manufactured under the once well-known brewery name would supplant beer. While the sale of these drinks this summer has been good, it has greatly disappointed those who engaged in it, as former drinkers have gone over almost exclusively to ice cream, sundaes, milk shakes, and buttermilk. Retailers of soft drinks declare that the switch from intoxicants to harmless beverages has been complete, former users apparently having determined to eliminate even a suggestion of the liquid that once seemed to give them comfort.

There is never heard a desire for the return of old conditions. A remarkable increase in the patronage at the central and branch public libraries is reported. Membership in the number of parent teachers' organizations has been accentuated. Instructors in music say that they have enjoyed a gratifying increase in the number of their pupils. Restaurants, cafés, and cafeterias have multiplied, and owners of strings of these establishments in the city are authority for the statement that many men who formerly spent their money for liquor

are now eating more regularly, use more good foods, and that business from this cause alone is steadily mounting.

Rates at Dry Hotels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The wets are spreading propaganda that prohibition necessitates higher hotel rates. And it is a fact that most of the hotels in this city have raised their rates since the War-Time Prohibition Act went into effect. But the dyes deny that this proves the contention of the wets. They insist that this proves only that there are two kinds of hotel men—those who know how to run a hotel and those who know how to run a hotel subsidized by the liquor interests.

Evidence is plentiful from prohibition states that there are many hotel men of the former class. And the hotel men have been told for months now by one of their own periodicals that if a hotel keeper who is in business to sell rooms and meals at a profit cannot do that without a subsidy from liquor, or some other source, he deserves to fail.

New Notice on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Liquor dealers in this city have been notified by the licensing board that holders of four classes of licenses are affected by a state law, whereby dealers found to hold liquor of more than 2.75 per cent alcoholic content are threatened with seizure and arrest. The law itself provides that no liquors may be stored upon licensed premises except those whose sale is allowed by the license.

Maine Conditions Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BATH, Maine—"I cannot leave town without saying a word about the very excellent work done by your sheriff, Wilbur C. Oliver, in cleaning up the general liquor situation in Bath and Sagadahoc County," said Henry N. Pringle, former Civic League worker. Mr. Pringle is now located in Washington as assistant superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, and has come into Maine since the bone dry law took effect to obtain first-hand glimpses of local conditions. "I have noticed a great improvement in conditions in Maine the past few years," said Mr. Pringle, "and now that the Nation has gone dry there is a greater improvement than ever."

BOSTON PLANS FOR JITNEYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Voicing its approval of jitney operation in Boston, the City Council's jitney committee at its meeting Monday considered the applications of eight different bus concerns. It is thought the busses may be running within a week. No licenses will be done later this week. The jitney men explained proposed routes and fares, the latter being offered at 5 cents for a three-mile ride. For the longer routes 10 cents would be charged. The applications involve nearly 100 busses over about as many different routes.

At the northwest corner of Adams and Clark Streets—midway between the retail and wholesale business centers and in the very heart of the financial district—stands The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank ready to serve you in any banking capacity.

Although this is one of Chicago's largest banks, it is not too large to care for the interests of its smallest depositors.

Your savings account, whether large or small, is welcome and appreciated here.

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112 West Adams St., Chicago

Well-made Neckwear

The fact that our fine scarves are straight cut is but one of the reasons for the remarkably satisfactory service they give.

Properly cut from well-woven fabrics, they are then hand-finished with that care and skill which only experienced slipstitchers, such as ours, give to their work.

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Shirtmaker—Scarfmaker
Michigan at Madison
CHICAGO

MALUM, SWANSON
AND
STRESSEN-REUTER
MEN'S TAILORS

MONROE BUILDING—CHICAGO

PLUMB RAILROAD PLAN IS PROTESTED

Connecticut Manufacturers Association Says Government Ownership Will Lead to 'Hampering of Our Industries'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
HARTFORD, Connecticut—The Manufacturers Association of Connecticut is strongly opposed to the Plumb plan of railroad control, and has sent a letter to this effect to the members of the Connecticut congressional delegation at Washington. The manufacturers' position is as follows:

"The plan of the railroad workers has for its first premise the government ownership of railroads. The experience of the last 18 months has strengthened our firm conviction that government ownership of railroads can lead only to waste, extravagance, the hampering of our industries, increase in cost of all articles of consumption, and the extension of special privilege to one group of our people. Furthermore, the people of the country have indicated that they do not desire government ownership of railroads. On this issue alone it is the duty of Congress to reject the Plumb plan."

"The advocates of the Plumb plan have made it clear that they are demanding more than government ownership of railroads and are, in fact, seeking the complete nationalization of not only transportation, but of basic industries. Their program is so clearly in denial of the spirit and principles of both the American people and their government that it seems imperative that at the earliest possible moment Congress, as the voice of the nation, should so declare and thus promptly check tendencies which, if allowed to continue, may bring ruin to our industries, our institutions and our people."

"We believe that the experience of the last eighteen months has demonstrated to the majority of people of the United States that government

To observe a pleasant sport shop, half hopeful experiment at first, take on its golfing flavor from day to day and become a golfing headquarters, with its golfing togs, its golfing outfits, its "Black Bugs," its practice courts, and its enthusiasms; is one of the many gratifying experiences we have had in our years of business.

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CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE
MINNEAPOLIS

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Midsummer Clearance Sale
Big Reductions in All Departments

ownership of our railroads is not desirable from any standpoint; that it is, instead, conducive to inefficiency, destructive of initiative, higher costs of transportation, and that it tends toward and encourages extension of special privilege to a single group in our population."

DRY REFERENDUM IN NEBRASKA ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Judge Morning of the District Court on Monday directed the Secretary of State to file and place upon the ballot at the next general election, in 1920, a petition filed by the wets subjecting to a referendum the action of the Legislature in ratifying the national prohibition amendment.

He held that Nebraska having adopted the initiative and the referendum, the whole people are made a part of the legislative machinery, and that all actions of the Legislature are subject to referendum save those specifically excepted, which do not include amendments to the national Constitution. The case will go to the Supreme Court at once.

ARTIFICIAL ICE PLANT OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Artificial ice is now being made by the Providence Ice Company, which provides ice for the greater part of the citizens of this city. The new plant, which will manufacture approximately 30,000 tons of ice a year, produces about 10 per cent of the annual needs of the company.



GORDON-TORRANCE CO.

Suite 301, Tower Building
Six North Michigan Ave., CHICAGO

WOMEN PLAN FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The Rhode Island Suffrage Party is trying to secure 500 women voters as a vigilance committee for good government. The members would be free to join any political party, but would be pledged to a program of industrial justice, higher citizenship, and a broad educational and Americanization program. The party asks if the women are satisfied with the political conditions in the State.

It is planned to call the organization the League of Women Voters. Meetings at which both sides of current questions would be discussed are planned, while it is probable there would be a voters' school in which a course in citizenship would be given. An attempt to have a special session of the Rhode Island Assembly called before Oct. 1 for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment will also be made.

TOWN LOWERS TAX RATE \$2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SAUGUS, Massachusetts—The tax rate of \$25.95 for this year in place of the \$27.95 of last year, as announced by the Saugus Board of Assessors, adds one more to the list of towns and cities in Massachusetts which have found that even in these times the tax rate actually can be lowered. The decrease to the extent of \$2 is considered unusually good, and was made possible by the promise of \$17,000 from the new state aid school fund and an increased valuation of property of about \$200,000.

One of the new Gordon-Torrance Fall Models is illustrated here. It is representative of a most attractive display.

The Fall line is now complete and your inspection of the new Dresses, Suits and Coats is invited.

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Laundry Company
Cleaners
Dyers
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Phone Edgewater 480

Kraus Bros. Loewy Co.
CLEANERS
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AUSTRALIANS WIN
U. S. DOUBLES TITLE

Defeat W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards in Five-Set Challenge Round Match on the Longwood Cricket Club Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWTON, Massachusetts—After putting up a plucky battle and displaying some of the best tennis ever seen in a Longwood Cricket Club tournament, W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards relinquished their claim to the lawn tennis doubles championship of the United States when they were defeated in a five-set match by N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson, the visiting Australian tennis stars, in the challenge round of the annual tournament, Tuesday afternoon on the Chestnut Hill courts. Playing conditions were practically ideal and the gallery was a record-breaking one.

The title defenders won the toss and Tilden started the match, winning his service game through placements and a "kill." The Americans then started off with a dash, and appeared to have their strokes working in perfect form, whereas the Australians seemed slow to find their game, and three games in the set had been placed to the Americans' credit before Patterson stopped the winning streak on his service.

At the very start the visitors carried the game to Richards but he proved that he was not only amply able to take care of himself but that he could return with an attack as well. His work at the net, where he rallied with Brookes for point after point, and with fair success, evoked rounds of applause from the highly partisan gallery.

The Australians broke through on Richards' second service and also annexed the next game on Patterson's serve. This made the score four-all. Here Tilden and Richards lost their teamwork, and although Tilden won his service and Richards won his, leaving the tally at 6-5 in favor of the Americans, the challengers took advantage of the openings left and succeeded in tying the score and then in capturing Tilden's service for the advantage game. Brookes had no difficulty in winning his, taking a love game. During the last few games Richards netted the ball repeatedly, while Tilden was very erratic in his overhead strokes. On the other side of the net, Patterson showed an unusual lack of control of his backhand strokes, especially on a low bounce, while his partner displayed a weakness on his overhead placements.

The lobbing game developed by Tilden and Richards in the first set was continued in the second, and for a while secured the champions many points, but soon the veteran visiting pair retaliated and drove the defenders away from the net. Here Richards showed his ability at covering ground, returning many seemingly impossible gets of Brookes' lob. After dropping the first game, the Australians won three in succession, and then Tilden showed his first flash of brilliant tennis of the afternoon, when after dropping two points of his service game, he pulled the game out by the sheer force of his service, which, aside from an ace scored against Patterson, was too fast for his opponents to place.

Undoubtedly the score would have been different if Tilden had been content to allow Richards to play his own shots, but the Philadelphia champion charged the net striving to "kill" lob which his partner had well covered, and thus leaving wide openings for the clever placements of Brookes. The visitors took this set at 6-3.

At the beginning of the third set only the most optimistic adherents of the United States team had any belief other than that the highest doubles honors of the United States would change hands after three sets, and this thought was strengthened when Patterson allowed his opponents only one point in the first game.

Tilden, however, reciprocated, his service having more sting to it than before, while a forehand stroke which barely cleared the net broke with such a twist as to nearly take the racquet out of Patterson's hand. Brookes won his service game after it had been carried to deuce. Each then won on service until the score stood 4-all, when the defenders broke through Patterson's serve, the first which he had lost so far in the match. Tilden won his service easily and took the set at 6-4. Well placed strokes to the sidelines and deep lobs to the baselines helped the title holders to win.

After a short rest and the score not quite so one-sided Tilden and Richards braced and displayed some of the fast tennis and stonewall defense which won them the championship a year ago. Each side continued to win on service, however, and it finally developed into a struggle to see which team would break through first. With the score three-all, the United States team won on Patterson's service again giving them the advantage in games. The eighth game of this set, with Richards serving was the feature game of the whole match. It went to deuce no less than four times before well placed lobs, followed by "kills" won the two necessary points. Facing the short end of a six-three set, the Australians tightened and Brookes won his game after a hard battle and several fast rallies, but the defenders took the final game on Tilden's serve with the loss of but one point.

Now with the score tied at two sets-all, hope ran high that the tennis title would be retained within the boundaries of the United States, but the local contenders developed an erratic streak and although the Philadelphia



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph Paul Thompson, New York
W. T. Tilden 2d

star won his service in the second game, the Australians took the next three straight, giving them a lead of 4-1.

Tilden's ground strokes were now working poorly, and his control of the pickups which had proven useful earlier in the match failed him, while Richards appeared to slow up after the hard pace of the previous four sets. Their opponents, however, continued to drive the ball across and through every available opening. Brookes won his service and then the match game fell to Richards to serve. He made a splendid attempt, preventing his opponents from stroking the ball by clever placing, and playing a strong game at the net, but the experience of Brookes told, and his accurate shots from side to side of the court with unreturnable "kills" by Patterson brought the score to deuce. With the advantage point against him, Tilden again brought the game to deuce with a beautiful cross-court drive which found Brookes unprepared. Again Patterson passed his opponents with a splendid forehand drive and then Richards served a doublefault for the match-point. The score by points and summary follows:

FIRST SET
Brookes and Patterson
2-1 4-0 4-4 4-0 1-4 5-3-6
Tilden and Richards
4-4 1-2 0-2 4-0 1-3 0-3-6

SECOND SET
Brookes and Patterson
3-2 4-2 4-3 5-4-32-6
Tilden and Richards
4-3 0-1 2-5 3-1-23-3

THIRD SET
Brookes and Patterson
4-1 5-2 4-1 4-3 1-2-27-4
Tilden and Richards
1-3 2-0 4-1 5-4-30-6

FOURTH SET
Brookes and Patterson
4-5 4-2 4-2 5-6 1-37-4
Tilden and Richards
1-7 1-1 4-5 8-4-39-6

FIFTH SET
Brookes and Patterson
5-1 4-5 2-4 6-3-31-6
Tilden and Richards
3-4 2-2 4-1 4-2-23-2

UNITED STATES DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIPS—Challenge Round
N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson, Australia, defeated W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards, United States, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2.

NEW YORK HEADS
SECOND DIVISION

St. Louis Wins From Boston and Climbs Over New York in American League Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Club..... Won..... Lost..... P.C.
Chicago..... 67..... 29..... .692
Detroit..... 61..... 43..... .586
Cleveland..... 59..... 46..... .561
St. Louis..... 56..... 48..... .538
New York..... 48..... 58..... .450
Boston..... 48..... 58..... .450
Washington..... 42..... 63..... .400
Philadelphia..... 28..... 74..... .274

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Cleveland 5, New York 1
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 7
Detroit 7, Washington 2
St. Louis 5, Boston 0

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland
Philadelphia at Detroit
Washington at Chicago

CLEVELAND CLUB WINS, 5 TO 1
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland..... 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 0 0-1 3 0
New York..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 3 0
Batteries..... Coveleskie and O'Neill; Quinn, Shaw and Hannah. Umpire—Hildebrand and Connolly.

WHITE SOX WIN, 8 TO 7
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 1 0 1 0 0 4 2 0 0-14 1
Philadelphia..... 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 0 0-7 13 3
Batteries..... Lowdermilk, Mayer, Williams and Schalk; Johnson and Perkins. Umpire—Evans and Moriarty.

ST. LOUIS BROWNS WIN, 5 TO 0
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 1 2 3 0 0 2 0 0 0-5 10 1
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 1 0
Batteries..... Leifeld and Severid; Hoyt, McGraw and Walters. Umpire—Nallin and Dineen.

DETROIT TIGERS WIN, 7 TO 2
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit..... 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 2 0-11 1
Washington..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 8 1
Batteries..... Damm and Alsmith; Harper, Zachary, Gill and Agnew. Umpire—Chili and Owens.

OUMET AND EVANS
WIN IN FIRST ROUND

Former Champion and Present Title-Holder to Clash Today in United States Golf Tourney on the Oakmont C. C. Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—C. E. Evans Jr., Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago, amateur champion, and Francis Oumet, Woodland, former amateur and open champion of the United States, both survived the first round of match play in the United States golf tourney Tuesday, and will meet each other today. It will be the first time these stars have met, and a record gallery will follow the players.

Evans easily won his match yesterday with Dwight Armstrong of the Oakmont Club, but Oumet met stiff opposition in the person of E. C. Cleary of Philadelphia, but was the victor 2 and 1. At the end of the first 18 holes the Woodland star stood 1 down, and many feared he would be unable to play well enough to overcome this handicap in the afternoon. He kept up well, however, though his opponent picked up another hole at the twelfth; the former champion was two down, but he thrilled the gallery with a remarkable performance on the next four holes all of which he won. This made him dormie 2 and by having the next hole he ended the match.

The Evans-Armstrong match ended 7-6. The first round ended with Evans 5 up and he picked up two holes on the first 12 in the afternoon. The champion was playing his usual care-free game but was getting distance on his tee shots and laying his iron shots dead.

Three former champions were among the day's survivors. Besides Oumet, W. C. Fownes Jr., Oakmont, and Robert Gardner, Onwentsla, won their matches. Fownes defeated C. L. Maxwell, Trenton, 3 and 2, and Gardner defeated Max Marston, Baltusrol, 2 and 1.

J. D. Travers, four-times champion, fell by the wayside. He was defeated by C. G. Waldo Jr., Detroit, 8 and 7. The longest match of the day was that between J. N. Stearns, New York, and R. E. Bockencamp, St. Louis. It went 37 holes and Stearns was the winner, 1 up. Incidentally Stearns was the only player from the Metropolitan district to survive.

The veteran J. G. Anderson fell before J. W. Platt, North Hills, 4 and 3, while Marston, Travers and Gardner White went down before their opponents. L. Jacoby, the Charlotte player, who turned in low medal score on Saturday, also was eliminated. W. J. Thompson, the Canadian player, defeated Jacoby, 1 up.

R. A. Gardner, Onwentsla, met Max Marston, Baltusrol, and as was the case four years ago in the finals of the United States tourney at Detroit, defeated him. For a while it looked as though the Baltusrol entry would have a walk-away for he was four up at the turn but coming back the former champion braced his game, and picked up two holes, the first round ending with Gardner 2 down. In the afternoon an immense gallery selected this match as the most attractive on the card, and followed it. Again it appeared as though Marston would run away with the match. He took the first three holes which made him 5 up. Then Gardner started to play a real game.

He took the next hole, lost the next, took three in succession, halved the next, then took three more in succession, which put him 1 up. He had squared the match on the twenty-ninth hole. Marston made it all square on the thirty-second, taking a 4 while Gardner shot a 6, but Gardner again made a brace and took three more holes in a row, which gave him the match at three and one.

The former champion's shooting, after his poor start, was nothing short of remarkable. His drives were straight, with plenty of distance, while his iron shots were falling dead to the pin.

The defeat of J. D. Travers was not

much of a surprise, in fact it had been expected by many. The four-times champion has been of his game ever since arriving here. However, none expected that his defeat would be so crushing.

Waldo was shooting a good game all the way through, while Travers was finding almost every trap on the course. He was far from the sure player of former tourneys. At the end of the morning round, Travers was 3 down. In the afternoon he played listlessly, and his game grew worse instead of better, with the match ended on the seventeenth hole.

R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta's star entry, encountered a little stronger opposition than he had anticipated although his opponent, J. S. Manion, a public links player from St. Louis, had been going very well heretofore. In the morning round Jones took a 42 going out and a 43 back for an 85.

Coming home he was in no less than four traps, but managed to keep abreast, and the round finished all even. In the afternoon, though, Manion's game fell off while the southerner's improved. On No. 9 Jones took a seven after catching a couple of bunkers on his way to the green. However, he was still three up. The next two holes were halved, Jones laying Manion a stymie on the eleventh, which saved him the hole.

Manion took the twelfth and thirteenth, Jones slicing into a corn field on the latter, and taking a five. On the next hole, Jones' long game carried to the front. He had a long, straight drive, and his mull shot, stopped a few feet from the pin for an easy 3. This left him two up; and he took the next with a four, making him dormie 3. The next hole was halved in four, and the match ended with Jones 3 and 2.

J. B. Crookston, Stanton Heights, had a runaway in his match with R. C. Long, a clubman, winning 6 and 5. Crookston was 6 up, at the end of the morning round, and maintained his lead in the afternoon.

G. W. Hoffner, Bala, experienced little trouble in ousting Gardner. This match was very uneven, ending 7 and 6. White was away off his usual game, while the Philadelphia was at his best. The summary:

R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, defeated J. S. Manion, Forest Park, 3 and 2.

R. A. Gardner, Onwentsla, defeated Max Marston, Baltusrol, 3 and 2.

M. E. Knepper, Sioux City, defeated F. C. Newton, Brooklyn, 4 and 2.

J. B. Crookston, Stanton Heights, defeated R. C. Long, Stanton Heights, 6 and 5.

G. W. Hoffner, Bala, defeated Gardner White, Nassau, 7 and 6.

G. A. Peacock, Oakmont, defeated G. H. Bankard, Middletown, 4 and 2.

C. G. Waldo Jr., Detroit, defeated J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair, 8 and 7.

W. C. Fownes Jr., Oakmont, defeated C. L. Maxwell, Trenton, 3 and 2.

G. Anderson, Swanton, defeated Richard Woolworth, Scranton, 5 and 4.

W. J. Thompson, Mississauga, defeated L. Jacoby, Charlotte, 1 up.

J. W. Platt, North Hills, defeated J. G. Anderson, Swanton, 4 and 3.

Davidson Herron, Oakmont, defeated H. Gardner, Buffalo, 2 and 1.

J. N. Stearns, New York, defeated R. E. Bockencamp, St. Louis, 1 up, 37 holes.

P. T. Whitely, Audubon, defeated J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair, 8 and 7.

C. E. Evans Jr., Edgewater, defeated Dwight Armstrong, Oakmont, 7 and 6.

Francis Oumet, Woodland, defeated E. C. Cleary, Bala, 2 and 1.

RESULTS IN VICTORY
CHESS CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HASTINGS, England (Tuesday)—The victory chess congress results for round six of the minor tournament were: Oskam defeated Wardhaugh, Vienna game, 66 moves; Saunders lost to Price, Ruy Lopez, 60 moves; Miller defeated Mackenzie, queen's pawn game, 16 moves; Price drew Oskam, Vienna game, 40 moves; Price drew Mackenzie, queen's gambit declined, 33 moves, in the minor tournament.

In the British ladies play, Miss Gooding beat Mrs. Holding, queen's fianchetto, 71 moves; Miss Price lost to Mrs. Mitchell by default; Miss Cotton beat Miss Stirling, Guoco piano, 55 moves. Cole scored his first win in the chief tournament and Miss Cotton in the ladies' championship, while Miss Price may withdraw. In the problem-solving competitions, two out of three have been won by Keeble of Norwich.

G. T. KIRBY IS APPOINTED

NEW YORK, New York—G. T. Kirby, former president of the Amateur Athletic Union and formerly prominent in Columbia University athletics, has been appointed by President N. M. Butler an alumni member of the university athletic committee, after being recommended by a letter vote of the alumni. Mr. Kirby, who had been vice-president of the American Olympic committee since 1917, was a member of the American Committee d'Honneur at the Olympic games in London and represented the United States at the Stockholm Olympic Games.

ROQUE TOURNEY STARTS

NORWICH, Connecticut—Many former champions are competing in this year's tournament of the United States Roque Association, which opened here yesterday. It is thought that hereafter the tournaments will be a fixture at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH IN
FIRST DIVISION

Wins Over Phillies While Brooklyn Club Drops Two to Cincinnati and Heads Last Four

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	73	34	.682
New York	63	38	.623
Chicago	55	47	.539
Pittsburgh	50	53	.485
Brooklyn	49	54	.475
New York	40	58	.408
St. Louis	39	61	.390
Philadelphia	37	61	.377

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

St. Louis 4, Boston 2
Boston 2, St. Louis 3
Chicago 4, New York 3
New York 5, Chicago 1
Cincinnati 1, Brooklyn 0
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 1
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 4

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston
St. Louis at New York
Chicago at Philadelphia
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn

ST. LOUIS AND BRVES SPLIT

First Game
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 9 1
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 9 0
Batteries..... Keating and Wilson; Sherdell and Dillhoefer. Umpires—Quigley and Emalle.

Second Game
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 9 0
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 8 1
Batteries..... Keating and Wilson; Sherdell and Dillhoefer. Umpires—Quigley and Emalle.

CUBS AND GIANTS DIVIDE

First Game
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0-4 11 0
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 10 0
Batteries..... Alexander and Kilmer; Douglas, Winters, Dubuc and Snyder. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

Second Game
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 5 0
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 3 0
Batteries..... Ring and Wingo; Cadore and Krueger. Umpires—McCormick and Harrison.

PITTSBURGH CLUB WINS TWO

First Game
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 10 0
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 3 0
Batteries..... Ring and Wingo; Cadore and Krueger. Umpires—McCormick and Harrison.

Second Game
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati..... 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 1 1-13 0
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 7 3
Batteries..... Eiler and Rariden; Mitchell and Miller. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

PITTSBURGH CLUB WINS

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-7 0
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 8 1
Batteries..... Adams, Carlson and Schmidt; Meadows and Traggator. Umpires—O'Day and Byron.

CRICKET AVERAGES
FOR COUNTY SERIES

LONDON, England—Following are the cricket averages for the county cricket championship, as published in The Times on Monday, July 28:

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

The present position of the counties is given below:

Yorkshire	W.	L.	Dr.	Pts.	P.C.
Yorkshire	18	9	3	59	.682
Kent	6	3	0	3	.500
Somerset	6	3	1	3	.500
Lancashire	16	7	2	7	.475
Gloucestershire	9	8	0	3	.333
Derbyshire	10	3	6	3	.300
Surrey	12	3	3	6	.250
Hampshire	8	2	2	4	.250
Gloucestershire	6	1	2	2	.222
Essex	2	1	2	1	.166
Leicestershire	8	1	6	1	.125
Northamptonshire	8	1	3	4	.125
Warwickshire	9	0	4	5	.000
Sussex	10	8	1	0	.000

THE AVERAGES

BATTING Most Tms.

	In.	Runs	Inns.	Av.
E. Hendren	22	1109	214	5.24
Ducat	22	1242	306	2.71
G. Gunn	20	1194	185	6.32
Mead (Hants)	20	972	207	4.70
Hobbs	29	1500	205	5.55
J. W. Hearne	21	870	218	4.17
Hirst	23	1016	180	5.60
Rev. P. T. Collyer	24	1185	272	4.37
E. Russell	21	920	128	7.20
Makepeace	30	1217	171	4.60
J. Gunn	17	603	111	4.63
Mr. P. Perrin	16	556	126	4.63
Quaife	16	693	143	4.62
Hardstaff	16	487	82	4.62
Mr. G. E. C. Wood	15	634	138	4.22
R. Tyldesley	29	999	174	4.12
Mr. M. Howarth	21	825	170	4.12
Mr. G. Rotherham	16	457	158	2.40
Mr. D. J. Knight	17	652	124	4.07
Sturges	27	893	145	4.82
Holmes	29	958	133	4.82
Rev. F. Gillingham	24	1008	125	3.84
R. Kliner	25	756	120	3.28
Mr. F. C. Naumann	15	460	102	3.28
Mr. F. W. Gilligan	17	423	91	3.23
Cox	24	608	90	3.20
Mr. G. Rotherham	19	414	84	3.14
Dipper	17	458	149	3.17
Harrison	25	723	83	3.14
Tate	24	680	89	3.05
Mr. A. W. Carr	18	514	104	3.02

BOWLING

Overns and Rns. etc. Av.

and Byron.

CRICKET AVERAGES
FOR COUNTY SERIES

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

BEARISH FACTORS IN STOCK MARKET

Monday's Reaction Brings Industrial Issues Close to Year's Lowest - Railroad Stocks Also Extend Their Declines

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Another hammering was given the New York stock market Monday, and stocks ended the day at practically bottom prices. The greatest influence in the decline was the Labor situation, with further unrest reported in the steel industry. Added to this were the threatened break with Mexico, Lloyd George's pessimistic speech on the financial outlook, and fresh weakness in foreign exchanges.

Industrial stocks fell 2.55 points for the day, their price index approaching to within .14 of the mid-June lowest. The rails extended their reactionary trend 1.44 points and are now selling at the lowest average level since the early spring of 1915.

In Monday's decline steel common broke par, compared with the August low of 100%. Several leading issues still retain a substantial margin over the lows of early this month; viz., American Locomotive which was 1 1/2 points away, American Woolen 2 1/2, Baldwin 3/4, Crucible Steel 6, Pan-American Petroleum 4 3/4, and Sinclair 1 1/2.

Baltimore and Ohio dipped 1 1/2 under the early August low, Texas Pacific 4, and New York Central a full point. Several issues of the rails were unchanged or fractionally above the recent low point.

The extent of the recession in leading industrial and railroad stocks since the culmination in the rise was reached in mid-July is shown below:

INDUSTRIALS	Current 1919	Low	High
American Int. Corp.	47 1/2	35 1/2	55 1/2
American Locomotive	91	115 1/2	24 1/2
American Smelter	81 1/2	87 1/2	16 1/2
American Woolen	108	137	28 1/2
Anaconda	64 1/2	77 1/2	13 1/2
Atchafalaya	100 1/2	138 1/2	48 1/2
Baldwin	75 1/2	110 1/2	35 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	100 1/2	118 1/2	18 1/2
Central Leather	132 1/2	149	17 1/2
Crucible Steel	210 1/2	243	32 1/2
General Motors	48 1/2	60 1/2	12 1/2
International Marine	48 1/2	60 1/2	12 1/2
Mexican Petroleum	166 1/2	205 1/2	39 1/2
Pan-American Petroleum	104	119 1/2	15 1/2
Sinclair	114 1/2	134 1/2	20 1/2
Studebaker	117 1/2	128 1/2	11 1/2
U. S. Rubber	117 1/2	128 1/2	11 1/2
U. S. Steel	99 1/2	113 1/2	14 1/2

MODERATE RECOVERY IN STOCK MARKET

Moderate rallies were made by securities yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange, following Monday's slump. Net gains were general, although not large. The oil stocks which had been conspicuously weak on Monday made the best gains yesterday. Mexican Petroleum closed with a net gain of 4, Pan-American 3 1/2, and Sinclair 1 1/2. U. S. Steel at the close was up 1 1/2, U. S. Rubber 2, Studebaker 2 1/2, Crucible 2 1/2, Baldwin 2, American International 2 1/2, American Car & Foundry 2 1/2, and American Can 2. Swift had a net of 4 1/2 in Boston, Gray & Davis 1 1/2, and Carson 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—A further remarkable decline was experienced in foreign exchange rates yesterday. At one time, sterling was as low as 4.19 for demand and 4.20 for cables. France demanded 8.06, cables 8.05. The announcement by Lloyd George of the abandonment of restrictions by the British Government was the cause of the weakness in sterling. The market closed with mercantile paper quoted at 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Sterling 60-day paper 4.17, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.16 1/2, commercial 60-day bills 4.16, demand 4.20, cables 4.20 1/2. France demand 8.06, cables 8.04. Gold demand 36 1/2, cables 36 1/2. Life demand 4 1/2, cables 4 1/2. Marks demand 4 1/2, cables 4 1/2. Government and railroad bonds irregular. Call money easy, high 4 low 3 1/2, ruling rate 3 1/2, closing bid 3 1/2, offered at 4, last loan 4, bank acceptances 3 1/2.

CANADA IRON FINANCING

MONTREAL, Quebec—Shareholders of the Canada Iron & Foundries, Ltd., will hold a special general meeting here on Friday, Aug. 29, to approve a scheme providing for the redemption of all the outstanding "A" and "B" debenture stock and to confirm a by-law recommended by the directors, decreasing the common stock by canceling 20,000 unused shares of the par value of \$10 each; also to confirm a by-law increasing the preference stock of the company by an issue of 20,000 new preference shares with a par value of \$10 each and the canceling of an aggregate of 20,000 shares of an aggregate par value of \$1,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	82	83	82
Am Can	48	49 1/2	47 1/2
Am Car & Fdy	122 1/2	123 1/2	121 1/2
Am Inter Corp	90 1/2	91	90 1/2
Am Locom	84 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2
Am Smelters	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2
Am Sugar	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2
Am T & T	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
Am Woolen	109 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2
Anaconda	65 1/2	66	65 1/2
A G & W I	142 1/2	143	142 1/2
Bald Loco	103 1/2	105	103 1/2
B & O	40	40 1/2	40
Beth Steel	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
B R T	24	24 1/2	24
Can Pac	155	155 1/2	153 1/2
Can Leather	92 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2
C M & St P	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2
Corn Products	75	75 1/2	74 1/2
Crucible Steel	136 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2
Cuba Cane	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	31 1/2	32	30 1/2
Endicott John	102	102 1/2	102 1/2
Gen Electric	153 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/2
Gen Motors	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2
Goodrich	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2
Int M Mar	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2
Int M Mar pfd	112	112 1/2	112 1/2
Kennecott	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2
Max Motor	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
Midvale	171	172	169 1/2
Mo Pacific	49	49 1/2	49
N Y C & H	71 1/2	72	70 1/2
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2
Pan Am	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2
Reading	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2
Rep Iron & Steel	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
Roy Dnt of N Y	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2
Sinclair	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2
Studebaker	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2
Texas Co	99 1/2	101	98 1/2
Texas & Pac	42	42 1/2	40 1/2
U S Steel	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U S Rubber	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2
Utah Copper	81 1/2	82	80 1/2
Willamette	51 1/2	52	51 1/2
Wills-Over	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2
Total sales	1,042,000 shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris 6s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un King 1919	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un King 1920	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un King 1921	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un King 1922	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un King 1923	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	10 1/2	10 1/2
Boone	8 1/2	8 1/2
Boston & Mont	75 1/2	75 1/2
Brit Amer Chem	8 1/2	8 1/2
Caledonia	8 1/2	8 1/2
Cons Copper	37	37
Cosden & Co	8 1/2	8 1/2
Elk Basin	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal Oil	6	6
Glenrock	25 1/2	25 1/2
Goldfields Cons	18 1/2	18 1/2
Hecla Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2
Inter Petrol	4 1/2	4 1/2
Jumbo	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kerr Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2
Louisiana	3 1/2	3 1/2
Midvale	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat Aniline	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y Shipping	45	45
Omaha	62	62
Perkins	40	40
Presman Tire	20	20
Queen Oil	8	8
Salt Creek	5 1/2	5 1/2
Sapulpa Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2
Silver King	14	14
do Gulf	14	14
Southwestern Prod	52 1/2	52 1/2
Standard Motors	8 1/2	8 1/2
Butte & Super	25 1/2	25 1/2
Texas Ranger	13 1/2	13 1/2
United Eastern	34 1/2	34 1/2
United M of Mex	2 1/2	2 1/2
United States Stn	2 1/2	2 1/2
Unifed Verde	40	40
W States O & G	3	3
White Eagle Oil	28	28

BOSTON STOCKS

Stocks	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	101 1/2	101 1/2
A A Ch	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Wool	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Bosch Mag	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Zinc	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Znd pfd	56 1/2	56 1/2
Arizona	15 1/2	15 1/2
Booth Fish	14 1/2	14 1/2
Boston Elevated	65	65
Boston & Me	21 1/2	21 1/2
Butte & Super	25 1/2	25 1/2
Cal & Arizona	42 1/2	42 1/2
Cal & Hecla	42 1/2	42 1/2
Copper Range	52 1/2	52 1/2
East Daly	9 1/2	9 1/2
East Mass	9 1/2	9 1/2
East Mass	9 1/2	9 1/2
Fairbanks	75 1/2	75 1/2
Granby	41 1/2	41 1/2
Greene & Co	41 1/2	41 1/2
1 Creek com	45 1/2	45 1/2
Isle Royale	45 1/2	45 1/2
Lake Copper	6	6
Mass Gas	71	71
May-Old Colony	20 1/2	20 1/2
Mohawk	19 1/2	19 1/2
N Y N H & H	30 1/2	30 1/2
North Butte	72 1/2	72 1/2
Old Dominion	43 1/2	43 1/2
Osceola	18 1/2	18 1/2
Pond Creek	18 1/2	18 1/2
Stewart	44 1/2	44 1/2
Swift & Co	142 1/2	142 1/2
United Fruit	174	174
United Shoe	49 1/2	49 1/2
U S Smelting	62	62

UNION OIL OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The stockholders of the Union Oil Company of California will be given the right to subscribe at par to new stock, to the extent of 14.75 per cent of their present holdings. Payment for the new stock will be made in four installments of \$25 each, which will be due Sept. 29, 1919, Jan. 1, 1920, May 1, 1920, and Sept. 1, 1920.

DEPRECIATION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Decline in Sterling Particularly Gives American Investors Opportunity to Purchase Foreign Securities at Big Discount

NEW YORK, New York—Depreciation in foreign exchange, and particularly in sterling, presents an opportunity to American investors to purchase the best foreign securities at a discount, giving them cheap, and, if carefully selected, sound investments, with the added speculative attraction of substantial profits when exchange rallies.

This is the opinion of some bankers who believe sterling at present is scraping bottom, or nearly so. It need scarcely be pointed out that anything like a general movement toward investments in foreign issues would of itself help substantially to rally exchange.

Just what the prospect for exchange is, is largely a matter of personal opinion. As is known, Sir George Paish, one of the leading English economists, recently predicted that the pound sterling might easily go down to \$4. And it is at least suspected in many quarters that the English Government and financial authorities are not at all averse to a weak exchange market, as its result may be to discourage imports and encourage exports, a consummation from the British point of view, devoutly to be wished.

Political Situation Factor

On the other hand, the recent action of the British Government in removing trade restrictions on Transvaal gold should be an influential factor in preventing further declines in its exchange, and this action is taken in some quarters to indicate that British financial leaders do not want to see any further reaction in exchange at present.

The political situation in the various countries must also be given due weight in considering financial possibilities. Although the British laborers are occupying the saddle in England at present, their leaders give no indication of holding the ridiculous financial theories which seemed to obsess the chiefs of the proletariat in some other countries, and the general feeling of the world at large is that no probable political change in Great Britain would destroy her credit.

In recent months, the trend of British securities has been downward. Figures given by the London Bankers' Magazine show that 387 representative securities quoted on the London Stock Exchange declined from £2,734,447,000, market price, on May 18, to £2,727,906,000, on June 18, a decrease of £6,541,000, or 1.6 per cent for the month. As compared with the pre-war market value of these securities, £3,370,709,000, the June figures of this year show a decrease of £597,262,000, or 21.5 per cent.

Securities Prices Low

Thus British securities may be purchased on the present exchange basis at an average discount of 12 per cent. Approximately, from the present market price, which itself is 21.5 per cent below the pre-war average of these securities, or actually nearly 31 per cent under what they would have cost before the war.

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that purchasers of these securities would have their dividends or interest subject to both British and American taxes, and as long as the rates of exchange remain down the return on their investments would be the same as that to British investors, while they would have to pay an income tax here on their return.

In discussing the question of foreign investment, or specifically British, it must be remembered that the advance in securities here has been discounting an expected era of general prosperity, large exports, favorable trade balance, etc., while the decline in England has, no doubt, been discounting a probable era of depression, with decreased exports, and, in fact, general factors the reverse of those obtaining in this country.

Here, it is obvious that if investors here plan to take advantage of the exchange situation to invest in British securities, they should put their money, not so much into British railroads and industries operating in the British Islands, but in securities traded in on the London market, but whose properties are situated in countries little affected by the havoc of war and where conditions are more or less similar to those applying in the United States.

South America's Future

Great Britain having been the world's banker for years, has financed and traded in the securities of railroads and industries of the South American countries, South Africa, and other parts of the world. These countries, South America in particular, according to experts who have studied their situation, are facing a future bright with promise. If this prosperity is realized, the British securities representing investments in these countries are bound to show its effect sooner or later, whatever the trend of the general market for local securities in London may be.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver 11 1/2, down 3/4.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 3d. higher at 59 1/2.

DIVIDENDS

The National Transit Company has declared an extra dividend of \$2 a share, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 30. Previous extras have been 50 cents a share.

The American Power & Light Company has declared the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 21.

The Tonopah Extension Mining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, and an extra dividend of 5 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 10.

The California Packing Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1 on the common stock and \$1.75 on the preferred stock. The dividend on the common stock is payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 30, and on the preferred stock on Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Great Northern Paper Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 25.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 20.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 20.

The Crucible Steel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 16.

The directors of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Sept. 22 to stock of record Sept. 5.

CHECK ON DEALINGS IN IRON AND STEEL

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Almost universally in the iron and steel trade, among sellers and buyers alike, a much more conservative mood is noticeable. It is recognized that the universal outcry against high prices continues to exercise an adverse influence upon the inception of new undertakings. It is not expected that pig iron or steel prices will decline in the near future, but there is scarcely any operation involving the consumption of steel or pig iron that does not involve also the use of other commodities, as well as the employment of labor, and it is the total cost of any undertaking that the buyer or investor must consider.

The steel industry is more concerned regarding labor troubles that may affect its customers, than it is regarding labor troubles within its own ranks. It is not anticipated that there will be a strike of steel mill and blast furnace labor.

LONDON EXCHANGE HEAVY AND CONFUSED

LONDON, England—While Premier Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons met with approval in the City, it failed to stimulate business on the stock exchange yesterday.

The undertone of the market generally was steady but trading was listless. Domestic securities were dull and there was a tendency to wait the reply of Labor to the Premier's rejection of the scheme for the nationalization of the coal mines.

Heaviness was noted in Mexican but Russian were strong, and rubbers were good. Oils lacked steadiness; Shell Transports were 8 13-16. The announcement made by the Treasury of the withdrawal of regulations prohibiting dealings in foreign-held securities caused confusion and led to heaviness in foreign bonds and mines in the afternoon.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	30.50	31.00	29.94	30.88
Dec.	30.50	31.00	29.94	30.88
Jan.	30.50	31.00	29.94	30.88
March	30.50	31.00	29.94	30.88
May	30.50	31.00	29.94	30.88
Sept.	30.50	31.00	29.94	30.88

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

High	Low	Last
30.55	29.75	30.55
30.45	29.62	30.45
30.42	29.61	30.42

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& G. W. Eddy, Inc.)			to shade former
High	Low	Close	Sole leather.
1.85	1.78½	1.83½	dealers had no
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1.40	1.35	1.39¼	remained unchar
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

THE BOOKSELLER

INDICTED

A subject of interest to book-lovers is treated in the August Atlantic Monthly, under the title of "The Welfare of the Bookstore," for it is a matter of concern to readers, as well as to publishers, that the number of bookstores is steadily decreasing. As the author of this paper points out, "In proportion to population, there are only half as many booksellers in this country today as there were 50 years ago. . . . Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, . . . with a combined population of over 250,000, have no well-stocked bookstore, and none of the department stores in these cities devotes much space to the sale of books." Other cities mentioned by name are Poughkeepsie, Des Moines, and New Bedford, in none of which is to be found a store carrying an adequate stock of books.

The author enumerates as the cause of this decline:

1. Publishers' advertising, which means a direct sale to the purchaser.
2. The necessity, on the part of the bookseller, of buying his stock without advance knowledge of the literary or selling value.
3. The financial loss incurred by the accumulation of unsalable books.

A contrast is drawn between the prosperous condition of bookstores in western continental Europe and the unattractive conditions which obtain in the United States and Great Britain, from which the author draws the conclusion that books as merchandise must be treated differently from any other commodity, and that the bookseller must be protected by the publishers from hazards which are not of his making and which are beyond his control. And this protection, advocated by the author, is to give the booksellers the privilege of returning unsold copies—a condition which existed in the United States 50 years ago, and which exists in western continental Europe today.

If the contention put forth in this paper are correct, it forms a pitiful indictment of the booksellers as a class, and a strong argument for the publishers to establish a chain of retail stores which they shall jointly control and operate. To suggest that the producer of any article shall assume all the risk without being a party to the gain, is contrary to all laws of trade and is inequitable on its face. For the middleman to accept such an arrangement, would be an admission of incapacity.

And this last sentence contains the crux to the whole situation: the booksellers, as a class, are incapable. Their ignorance of the volumes they buy lasts considerably beyond the period when they purchase their stocks from incomplete "dummies." They make little effort to classify their stocks so as to attract trade. In a word, they do not sell their wares; they wait for them to be bought. No retail business in the world, whether it be hardware or books, could be successfully run on this basis.

The author of the Atlantic article says: "The business is very largely in the hands of men who lack enterprise and initiative; for in its present state book-selling is not sufficiently attractive to draw to it men with adequate ability and character to carry it on in a spirit worthy of such a business." They encourage these admittedly incompetent middlemen by returning to the dark ages of publishing, when subsidizing was practiced by giving long-time credits and the privilege of returning unsold stock? Why not start a chain of publishers' bookstores, managed by those competent to satisfy the demands of the book-buying public, and give the prospective purchaser the privilege of doing business with a clerk who, at least, has heard the name of his favorite author?

HERR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG EXPLAINS

"Betrachtungen zum Weltkrieg." Erstes Teil. By Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. Berlin: Reimar Hobbing Verlag. Two volumes. Price 15 marks.

In his preface, consisting of a few lines, written last May, just before his book went to press, when the general terms of the Treaty of Versailles were published, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg gives the keynote to this volume, the first of a series purporting to explain the position of Germany with regard to the European War.

In the former Chancellor's opinion, the terms of the treaty drawn up by the allied nations are but the climax to a determined conspiracy entered into by France, Russia, and England, as evidenced in the Triple Alliance and foreshadowed in their foreign policies for many years, sooner or later to make an aggressive war upon Germany. The motive of France was revenge for 1870 and the repossession of Alsace-Lorraine. The motive of Russia was ambition; she must be the dominant power in the Balkans and secure complete emancipation for the Slavs; further, she must take possession of Constantinople. Did not the way to the Golden Horn lead through Berlin and Vienna? The motive of England—and here the author's views appear less clearly defined, if no less positive—was partly jealousy, partly fear of the menace to her Empire presented by another great European power, not to be left behind either in empire or shipbuilding; partly, and this is where the chief emphasis is laid, because of her friendship with France, which made her increasingly anxious to fight that country's battles.

While the German Chancellor, elected by the Kaiser and responsible to him alone, was practically supreme in every department of state, dealing when he chose directly with foreign affairs, with Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, who, unlike Herr von Bülow, came to his task as a novice,

having had no previous experience in directing the Weltpolitik of Germany, this was not the case; and, after he had been a short time Chancellor, the Kaiser placed the management of Germany's foreign policy in the energetic hands of Herr von Kiderling-Waechter.

The policy of the Chancellor was reactionary and, if he followed his own inclinations, pacific. He had no sympathy with the demands of Germany for greater political freedom, though he admits that the people were singularly out of touch with their rulers; for his own part, more of a philosopher than a statesman, and nothing of a soldier, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg set himself to preserve peace in Europe. And he did not see, he does not see now, what all the world has had revealed to it, that behind his back, the forces in Germany which actually drove the machine of state, were determined upon war.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, in his book, has collected and considered only that evidence wherewith, during these years, Germany has felt it necessary to convince her own people that she was fighting a defensive war for the protection of the Fatherland. It would seem that the former Chancellor, who evidently was not entirely, if at all, in the confidence of the military party in Berlin, is as willing now as he was then to father and explain the innocence of their motives. He brushes lightly aside the incident of Agadir, as far as Germany's action was concerned. The Panther's sudden aggressive and unexplained appearance at Agadir, on the coast of Morocco, which could only have been meant as a direct challenge to French interests, he states was merely made in order to test France's good faith. That England, through Mr. Lloyd George, should thereupon have warned Germany that she would regard any attack on France as inimical to herself, he regards, on the other hand, as the purposeful and collaborated hostility of the two countries against Germany.

In the writer's opinion, after this incident, which certainly frightened Germany into a recognition that the isolation, theoretical and practical, it had been Bismarck's policy to insure for France after 1870, was at an end, the Kaiser and his people desired only peace. Yet they were the years which saw the continued gigantic increase of Germany's military expenditure and the feverish building of her navy.

The writer has much to say on the visit of Lord Haldane to Berlin. He is at a loss to understand England's refusal to remain neutral in any war Germany might choose to wage, which was the only condition on which the Kaiser would undertake to consider a "retardation of the naval program" proposed by England. It is a sufficient indication to the Chancellor that her aims were already aggressive. He does not point out that, two days before Lord Haldane's visit, made for the purpose of abating the competition in armaments, proposals for enormous increases in the German Army and Navy had been laid before the Reichstag. A year later, in 1913, there was to be another enormous German Army Bill and accompanying war loan. No mention is made either of the Hague conferences, where, time after time, the other foreign powers stood for the abatement of armaments, while Germany, with her ally, Austria-Hungary, alone refused to consider their proposals.

With regard to Belgium, it is interesting to note that since 1905 there had been constructed a network of strategic railways from the Rhine to the Belgian frontier, where everywhere there were numerous evidences of preparations for a German invasion of France.

The Balkan Wars in 1912 were, in the writer's opinion, engineered by Russia, in order to precipitate a European war. Nothing is said of Austria's act of aggression in 1909, when she annexed Bosnia, a flagrant breach of the Berlin Treaty and a direct challenge to Russia, in which she was supported by Germany. Austria's action in the Balkans was always necessitated by her "vital interests"; with Russia, the motive was always "ambition."

In Russia's rally to the support of Serbia in 1914, after the Austrian ultimatum—practically, by the harshness of its terms, a declaration of war—the writer sees the determination of Russia to embroil the whole of Europe. It was apparently not Germany's office to make representations to Vienna as to the severity of the terms; but it was England's place to advise Russia to abandon Serbia to her fate. A conference proposed by Sir Edward Grey, of the great powers, to consider the whole question, would have given time for preparation to those to whom time would have been an advantage. Neither France nor Russia, even less England, were ready for war. Germany was ready. She refused the conference. There followed the invasion of Belgium by Germany, and the violation of her neutrality, an act which the former Chancellor once admitted he regretted, though now he regards it as having been completely justified by the situation and by Germany's necessities.

It is interesting to note, in these last pages of his book, that while he has throughout maintained the aggressive policy of Russia, France, and England against Germany, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg now admits that, during these last days of peace in 1914, neither Paris nor London actually wanted war. It has certainly been revealed that Russia also wanted it as little as she was prepared for it.

While the rest of Europe has been learning history, having it forced upon it by evidence irrefutable, it would seem that the former Prussian Chancellor has remained within his four walls, seeing only that which he had been assiduously taught to see and to impart to others, concerning events which, ere long, were to become the property of all who run to read.

THE ALSATIAN AND HIS IDEALS

"The Spell of Alsace." By André Hallays. Boston: The Page Co. \$2 net.

The publishers of that pleasantly instructive series of travel books, known as the "spell" of this country or of that, have shown excellent judgment in appointing a Frenchman to write the recent addition to their collection, devoted to Alsace.

Any writer with a turn for description can convince his audience that Alsace is fair among the fair lands of the world, can tell of the medieval cities, of the ruined robber-castles that from their craggy eminences dominate the lordly rivers and the fertile plains, of the blue mountains, the serene, vine-

the creator of fictitious Barsetshire did not expect his stories long to survive their author, popular literature of the twentieth century would be the poorer for their extinction. Granted that Thackeray was his superior in erudition, in historic sense, in creative literary power, that no Barchester story is intellectually so lofty as those by the author of "Adam Bede," Trollope's work must, nevertheless, find a high place in realistic fiction. He is a thoroughly capable story-teller. Nathaniel Hawthorne, a greater than Trollope, and of an utterly different cast of mind, has well described his contemporary's faculty—"as if some giant had hewn a great lump out of the earth, and put it under a glass case, with all its inhabitants going about

whatever contract Trollope might have entered with his publisher—there, before the day, the manuscript was ready. Unto those who would scoff at such methods, or whisper the word "genius," he retorted, "Genius! I have never fancied myself a man of genius." Waiting for inspiration? "As well might a shoemaker wait!" While he was in Egypt, on post office business, he finished "Dr. Thorne," and on the following day began "The Bertrams."

But, workman and no more, though he admitted himself to be, he would never scamp his work. Always he gave the public his best, and if he scorned to wait the coming of inspiration, inspiration did not always hide her face from him. "I have wandered down among the rocks and woods, crying at their grief [i. e. his creations], laughing at their absurdities, and thoroughly enjoying their joy." At such moments, an author portrays living people. Trollope portrayed men and women "as they do walk here among us." "If I could do this, then I thought I might succeed in impressing the mind of the novel reader with a feeling that honesty is the best policy; that truth prevails while falsehood falls; that a girl will be loved as she is pure, and sweet, and unselfish; that a man will be honored as he is true, and honest, and brave of heart; that things meanly done are ugly and odious, and things nobly done beautiful and gracious." Wherein you have much of the secret of Trollope's enduring popularity.

FOR THOSE WHO TRADE WITH RUSSIA

"Commercial Russia." By William Henry Beadle. With a map. London: Constable & Co., Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Beadle has embodied in his volume the experiences of two trips to Russia, in the springs of 1916 and 1917, when, in addition to the larger cities, such as Petrograd, Moscow, and Odessa, he visited Archangel, Nikolai, and Kherson, the district of the Sea of Azov, Baku, and Tiflis, in the lower Caucasus, the principal towns on the Volga, Omsk in Siberia, Ekaterinburg, and the mining districts of the Ural, and numerous towns, such as Khiv, Kharkov, Volodga, Viatka, Kursk, Tula, and Perm. His investigations were purely of a commercial character, and he obtained so much useful information from Russian merchants, agents, and manufacturers, during his first trip, that arrangements were made for the permanent representation in Russia itself of the Anglo-Russian Trade Commission, under the auspices of which he made his trip in 1916; and the second trip was taken in the following spring by another member of the commission.

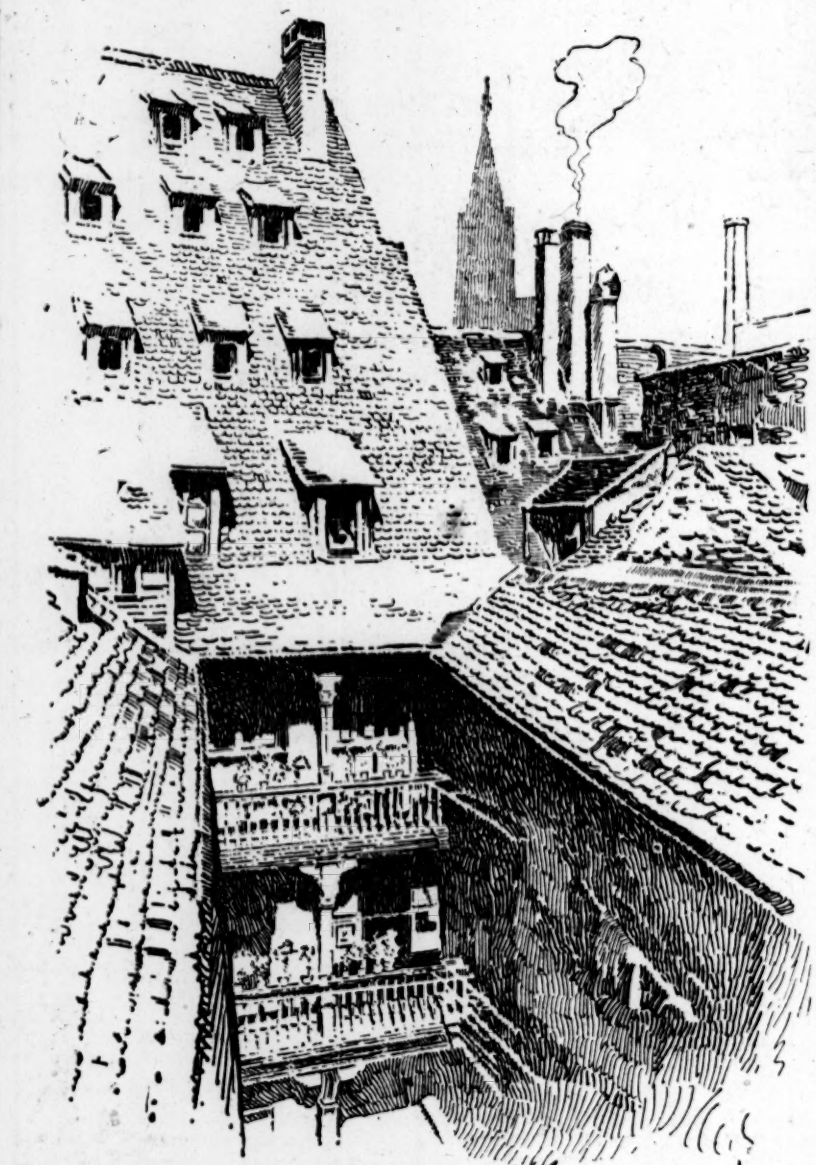
He frames a serious indictment against the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, alleging that "under its present political administration, (it) is of very little help to the British manufacturer, and its information, when it has any to give, is usually qualified and of little value, if not entirely unreliable. It is now demanding a fee of 10 guineas a year for information that should be available free to any British manufacturer, from a public department supported by taxes. It is difficult to credit the last statement, which, if correct as one must assume it to be, is a glaring instance of official ineptitude and short-sightedness. In these circumstances, it is not surprising to find Mr. Beadle recommending an approach to the Foreign Office rather than to the Board of Trade, even in commercial matters.

The second trip was undertaken when the revolution was in full swing, but, despite this fact, further practical information was obtained indicative of the possibilities of profitable business, and of the methods best suited to individual traders' circumstances, more especially those who have hitherto transacted little or no business with Russia. As to the opening for trade, to those who display individual enterprise, the author is optimistic, believing that, in every kind of merchandise as well as in machinery, etc., and the requirements of government and municipal undertakings, there will be boundless possibilities for British traders during the first two or three years after the war. But, when he wrote his work, it was not possible to foresee the state of chaos into which Russia would be thrown by bolshevism. Still, according to his showing, as Russia recovers, the development of her industries will create an immense demand for machinery and every kind of factory equipment, and open up unlimited opportunities.

Prospective traders will find useful information in the chapters on traveling in Russia, on the physical features, climate, natural resources, and productive possibilities of the country, on the language and characteristics of the various races, and more especially in those upon credit and law, agents, government and official buyers, and ports and shipping. A welcome feature of the work is the absence of statistics. With the exception of tables of British and Russian weights and measures in an appendix, the value of which is obvious, the author has confined himself to affording manufacturers practical information.

LITERARY NOTES

To the making of journals there is truly no end. Yesterday it was To-day that was courting the suffrage of the public. Today it is The Irish Statesman which enters the arena. In so many of these new ventures are to be noticed the names of writers who have long been before the public, and there seems to be little new or novel in the message which they send forth; but The Irish Statesman can claim a solid reason for its existence, and its appearance and success will



The court of the Alsatian Museum at Strasbourg

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from an illustration in "The Spell of Alsace," by André Hallays (The Page Company).

yard-clad slopes. That is the simplest part of the task. But to make the picture complete and vivid, a clear insight into the racial characteristics of the people who inhabit this enchanted land must be furnished; characteristics often too subtle to define, but that yet centuries of historical vicissitudes have been unable to eradicate. This, it would seem, a Frenchman can do better than anyone else, better even than an Alsatian. The Alsatian has found existence strenuous. He has been obliged to devote much of his time to asserting that he is not German. To do this he has neglected few opportunities, and to prove it he has ever been ready to gird his loins. At last the world believes him. But the real truth of the matter can be best approached, on the part of the Frenchman, by the simple device of realizing that, if the Alsatian is not German, neither is he French. This is what Mr. Hallays has done. Not only are his descriptions of the natural beauties of Alsace, of its famous landmarks and architectural treasures, exceptionally good and pleasant to read, but the Alsatian race stands out, a distinct and individual race, by dint of its ineradicable characteristics: fierce love of independence and of liberty; insatiable spirit of democracy; industrial genius.

The racial characteristics France recognized and respected when the Alsatian people cast their lot with her, of their own free choice. How satisfactory the arrangement has been, to both parties concerned, how inalterable the allegiance of the Alsatis to France, requires no reiteration; suffice it to say, that no plebiscite was needed to decide how the provinces, taken from France in 1870, should be disposed of by the terms of the peace treaty.

By the astute reasoning he employs, as well as by the agreeable quality of his narrative, Mr. Hallays' book rises superior to "gift books" in general, and in particular to those on Alsace which have appeared since the war. There are numerous tasteful illustrations. In the introduction the translator, Mr. F. R. Fraprie, gives a useful résumé of Alsatian history.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE

Among the leading novelists of the nineteenth century there is one—probably the only one—who has not yet come fully into his own. Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, will never, we suppose, be more popular than they have been, or are; but Anthony Trollope's reputation continues potently to spread so fast that, as an official at a leading London library recently told the writer, Trollope is likely soon to take a place among the acknowledged English classics. Few reprints of Victorian fiction are selling better than the pick of that delightful series of stories, built up around "Barchester Towers." This is as it should be: for, though

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ROMANTICIST

"Rousseau and Romanticism." By Irving Babbitt. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.50 net.

Professor Babbitt's position among modern scholars is an enviable one. Though in theory entirely opposed to modern artistic tendencies, his range of scholarship and his sound sense command respect. In his critical volumes, he compresses an enormous amount of material and, by a scholarly power of generalization, covers practically the whole range of literature. He shows more clearly than any other critic the hidden ramifications of literature into all the problems of life. His large view of the field brings out the connection between the writers of different times and countries, and shows the sweep of international influences.

The author has taken Rousseau as the type and summary of all that he accounts dangerous in romanticism. Although scholars of a rival institution have been unkind enough to say that Rousseau is Professor Babbitt's "nigger in the woodpile," it must be conceded, after reading his volume, that he makes his points. There are nine chapters dealing with the most important romantic traits, with a concluding chapter on "The Present Outlook." The discussion of romantic morality is typical.

Since Rousseau, morality has become an expansive emotion, and no longer the inner check of the classicist. It is a spur, not a bridle—what Rousseau has called "sensitive morality," whereby man is put at the mercy of all outer impressions and sense stimulations; he is, in one of the favorite romantic figures, an Aeolian harp played on by all the winds of nature. The romantic imagination fails to make the necessary adjustment between the real and the ideal—does not try to "disengage what is normal and representative from the welter of the actual." The romanticist flees from contact with the actual into "the ivory tower," and, as a result, "the aspect of reality that one is seeking to exclude finally comes crashing through the walls of the ivory tower and abolishes the dream and at times the dreamer." In opposition to this unmanly dodging of the problems of life, is placed the "wise strenuousness" of Aristotle, whereby man adjusts himself to the human law and attains to what is central and normal in human experience.

The conclusions drawn as to the present state of affairs are bold, but backed by firm logic: "It is hard to avoid concluding that we are living in a world that has gone wrong on first principles, a world, that, in spite of all the warnings of the past, has allowed itself to be caught once more in the naturalistic trap. The dissolution of civilization with which we are threatened is likely to be worse, in some respects, than that of Greece or Rome." "To work according to the human law is simply to rein in one's impulses. Now the strongest of all impulses is the will to power. The man who does not rein in his will to power and is at the same time very active according to the natural law is in a fair way to become an efficient megalomaniac. Efficient megalomania, whether developed in individuals of the same group or in whole national groups in their relations with one another, must lead sooner or later to war." This is no mere reasoning after the fact; for Professor Babbitt wrote the same thing early in 1914, before the war had started. The solution is seen to be a return to traditional wisdom, which alone is able to curb the naturalistic elements in man.

The appendix includes a brief essay on Chinese primitivism, showing how it anticipates the modern movement. There is also a comprehensive bibliography and index.

James Norman Hall, author of "High Adventure" and "Kitchener's Mob," is now writing a history of the Lafayette Escadrille, which will be one of the autumn publications of Houghton Mifflin Company.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Place of Goethe in Literature

Speaking of German writers, "there is none," Carlyle tells us, "that has been more unjustly dealt with than Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. For half a century the admiration, we might almost say the idol of his countrymen, to us he is still a stranger. His name, long echoed and re-echoed through reviews and magazines, has become familiar to our ears; but it is a sound and nothing more; it excites no definite idea in almost any mind."

These words were written over seventy years ago, since which time much has been done to procure for the merits of Goethe a fair and just recognition in this country. Many of his works have been rendered, sometimes well, but more often badly, into English. His biography, by George Henry Lewes—an elaborate apology for him, addressed to the English philistine, as Professor Boyesen deprecatingly termed it—is known at any rate by name to all. The articles, reviews, essays, books of all kinds and dimensions, written about Goethe, would fill no small library. And although the majority of such criticisms are but evidence of the pains taken by their authors "to register their more or less complete ignorance concerning Goethe," yet we find here and there, besides the writers already mentioned, such men as Matthew Arnold, R. H. Hutton, Sir John Seeley, Professors Blackie and Dowden, and others, who have done much to popularize Goethe's greatest work in this country. Of all those who have written about Goethe, Carlyle was the first to form anything approaching an adequate conception of his greatness. For half a century he strove to call our attention to the merits of German literature in general, and of Goethe in particular; to open our eyes to the lessons that are to be learnt from his life and writings; and to familiarize us with the gospel of culture. And whilst it cannot be denied that even Carlyle himself in some respects, and those, too, very essential ones, failed to understand the fundamental principles underlying the life and manifold activity of "the old Jupiter in Weimar," yet it is to him more than to any other man that England owes a debt of gratitude for having first broken down the barriers of reserve and indifference which separated her from Germany in the world of letters, and for having enabled her to recognize, partially at any rate, the merits of German literature—a literature which, worthy in some respects of being compared with that of any other country or age, has found its highest expression in Goethe.

Yet it must be confessed that in the mind of the general reader, a good deal of misconception still seems to prevail with regard to Goethe. His name is today much more than a mere sound; it excites more or less definite

ideas in many minds, but unfortunately those ideas are often erroneous, based, as they usually are, upon an insufficient acquaintance with the author in question. Professor Boyesen, in one of his essays, comes to the conclusion that the British public is not "Goethe-ripe"; by which he means that we have not yet attained the degree of intellectual maturity enabling us to comprehend the significance of Goethe's life and works. That the French, likewise, are not "Goethe-ripe" is no less certain, in fact, the difficulties which stand in the

him and his works. In the ballad it is not so. There the author is of no account. He is not even present. We do not feel sure that he ever existed. At most, we infer his existence, at some indefinite time in the past, from the fact of his product: a poem. We think, implies a poet; therefore, somebody must have composed this ballad. Until we begin to reason, we have no thought of the author of any ballad, because, so far as we can see, he has no thought of himself.—G. L. Kirtledge, in "English and Scottish Ballads."

Boston Life in 1790

"Boston, though the second town of importance in the United States, contained but eighteen thousand inhabitants. It was full of 'garden-houses,' such as lingered in London as late as Milton's time, and in one of which he lived. Many of its streets—and Pearl Street was one of them—resembled those of a flourishing country town rather than the capital of a sovereign state. Cows were pastured where the thick houses of a dense population

recollections of Washington's appearance and bearing. 'I will tell you,' said he, 'just how he struck me. He reminded me of the gentlemen who used to come to Boston in those days to attend the General Court from Hampden or Franklin County, in the western part of the State. A little stiff, not a little formal in his manners, not particularly at ease in the presence of strangers, he had the air of a country gentleman not accustomed to mix much in society, perfectly polite, but not easy in his ad-

Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is probable that if a hundred persons were asked to explain what they believe health to be, ninety-nine at least, would agree that it is a state of the body from which disease is absent. Possibly, though it seems doubtful, the hundredth might pause, dimly conscious that floating in the background of his mind there was an impression that somehow health includes a mental as well as a physical condition. However this may be, there is no doubt that how to preserve health, meaning by that, how to keep the body free from disease, forms a large part of the individual's daily cares, and is at the moment occupying a larger and larger share of the considerations of paternal governments.

The discovery made in different countries through drafting millions of men into armies, that the general percentage of health is very low, has shocked governments into the realization that it is essential to find a remedy, but their aspirations do not appear to be able to rise higher than housing and wages, all very necessary, but to the Christian Scientist mere matters of effect and not fundamental at all.

That the whole of this subject is regarded generally from a fatally mistaken point of view is indicated by a phrase occurring in a leading article in a widely known daily paper. The writer was dealing with various arrangements looking toward controlling public health, and stated that "disease is a correlative of health," thus practically binding the whole human race down to the plane of matter, from which they could not hope to escape. To the Christian Scientist, educated as he is by his study of the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," a statement of this kind seems little short of blasphemy, for he has learnt to associate health with the knowledge of God through Christ Jesus, and to regard disease as a correlative of error, of a negation, having neither Principle nor substance, and certainly, no relation to God, whom he regards as the source of health.

On page 120 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health. The Science of Mind-healing shows it to be impossible for aught but Mind to testify truly or to exhibit the real status of man. Therefore the divine Principle of Science, reversing the testimony of the physical senses, reveals man as harmoniously existent in Truth, which is the only basis of health; and thus Science denies all disease, heals the sick, overthrows false evidence, and refutes materialistic logic." In other passages too numerous to quote or even to refer to, she insists not only that health and disease are opposite states of mind, having no relation to each other, but that the mere absence of disease is not necessarily a healthy state. The only healthy man is the one who, through spiritual desires and activities, has overcome the fears, passions and evils inherent in the carnal mind, and, as a necessary consequence, finds his holy thoughts expressed in a healthy body, for health originally meant wholeness or holiness.

That this has been partially recognized is evident by phrases occurring here and there in old books; for instance, Wycliff almost invariably translated the word we now call salvation, as "helthe," and the Edward the Sixth Prayer Book states in the confession that we are all miserable sinners, and "there is no health in us," obviously attaching the word health to a mental state. The gradual encroachments of materiality, however, separated mind and body to the extent of making health a condition of matter which could only be relieved from disease by the use of drugs, and relegating the state of mind to a discreet background. And now, apparently, nations are to be kept in health by Acts of Parliament or of Congress. If such acts could control a nation's thinking, and eliminate vice, hate, fear, and so on, from the public thought, there might be some hope of improvement through these methods, but that being impossible, it is more than probable that the fears engendered by the constant discussion and dissection of disease, will increase the very evils this legislation desires to avert.

To quote from Science and Health again, on page 411 we read, "The procuring cause and foundation of all sickness is fear, ignorance, or sin. Disease is always induced by a false sense mentally entertained, not destroyed. Disease is an image of thought externalized. The mental state is called a material state. Whatever is cherished in mortal mind as the physical condition is imaged forth on the body." The only obvious deduction from this is that the way to obtain and maintain health is to have the perfect Love which casts out fear, the knowledge or understanding of God which corrects ignorance, and the appreciation of good as the only Principle which removes the desire for sin. It is the mission of Christian Science to give this panacea for all ills to humanity, and that it is accomplishing its mission is evident to anyone who will take the trouble to look into the facts.

The most striking of these facts is the steady increase in the numbers of those who adopt Christian Science as their guide in life. There is nothing in it of an emotional or sensational nature which could account for this attraction. The public services in its

churches are of the very simplest kind, without ritual or ornament, or the attraction of what is commonly known as good preaching. It tends to induce amongst its followers a certain austerity of life which does not generally appeal to the human mind, and it also demands a correctness of thought and speech which prove a somewhat strict discipline to the general habit of mind. There must therefore be something solid in it which holds those who come under its influence, and this something is unquestionably the demonstrable knowledge of God which it imparts, through which the honest student finds that peace "which passeth all understanding." To quote Whittier's familiar words:

"The healing of the seamless dress is by our beds of pain; We touch Him in life's throng and press, And we are whole again."

The Track Winds Down

The track winds down to the clear stream. To cross the sparkling shallows: there The cattle love to gather, on their way To the high mountain pastures, and to stay. Till the rough cow-herds drive them past, Knee-deep in the cool ford; for 'tis the last Of all the woody, high, well-water'd dells Of Etna; and the beam Of noon is broken there by chestnut boughs. Down its steep verdant sides: the air Is freshen'd by the leaping stream, which throws Eternal showers of spray on the moss'd roots Of trees, and veins of turf, and long dark shoots Of ivy-plants, and fragrant hanging bells Of hyacinths, and on late anemones That muffle its wet banks; but glade, And stream, and sward, and chestnut trees. End here: Etna beyond, in the broad glare Of the hot noon, without a shade. Slope behind, slope, up to the peak, lies bare: The peak, round which the white clouds play.

—Matthew Arnold.

Law and Order

It does not matter what my enemies may accuse me of; in all my life I have been on the side of law and order, and I have never inquired whether those twin institutions were white or yellow. Decency is like gold, the same in all countries.—Li Hung Chang.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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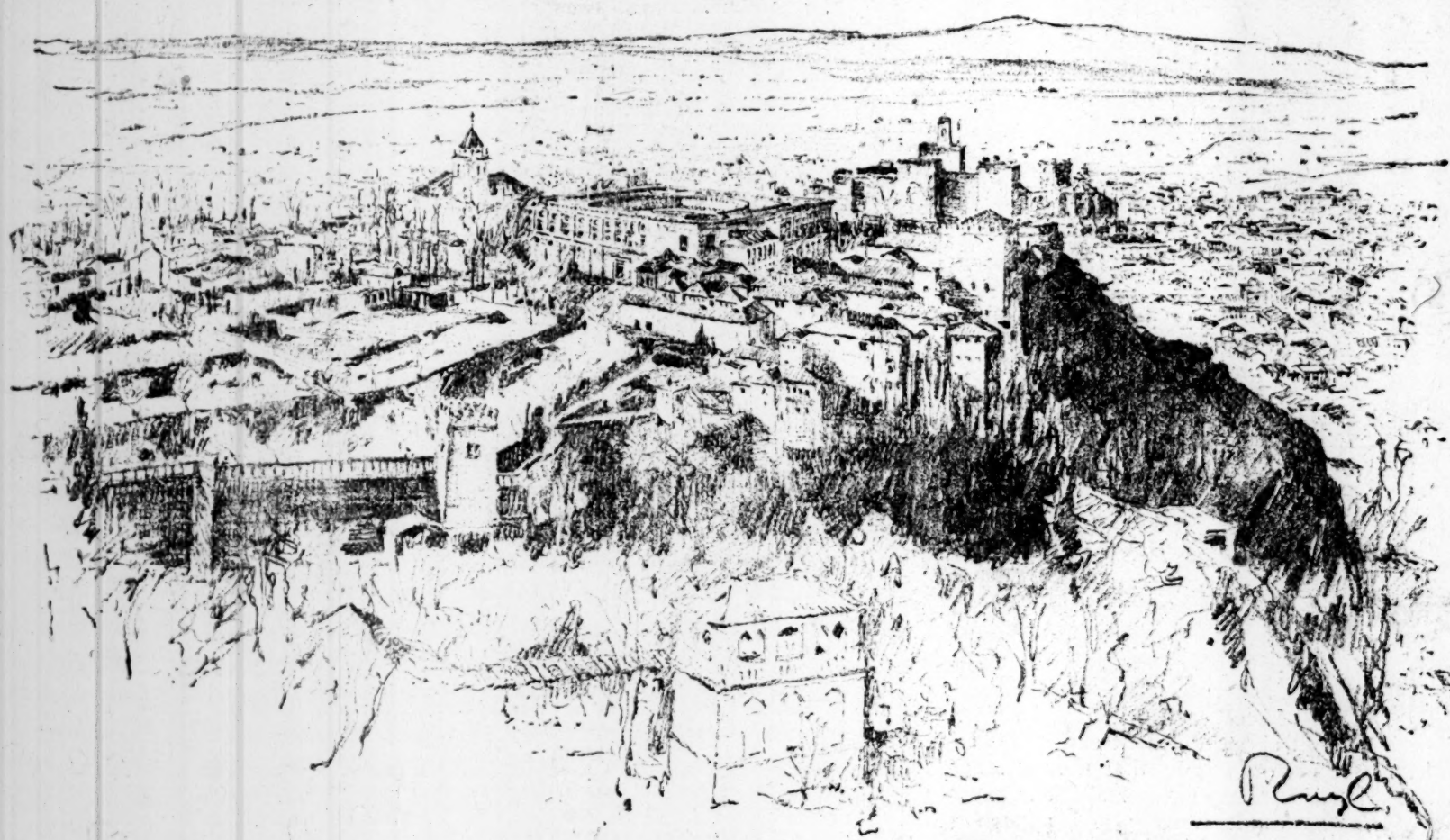
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The Alhambra, from the Seat of the Moors

The Red Town and Red Palace

There is one possession that no conqueror can take from Granada: the Vega. How beautiful is the suggestion of the name—the Arabic hekkah, which means a plain between two mountains, watered by many streams. Go, especially in the closing hours of the afternoon, to the Monte Claro, or better still, to the Sacro Monte, or, indeed, to any spot among the lower slopes of the mountains that rise above the city. Looking down from such a point, Granada seems far off, all its towers and buildings dwindled by the distance into a mere cluster of white and yellow, like a great cameo in an exquisite setting.

Behind, the "Mountains of the Sun" make a dark, fantastic silhouette where the land melts into the sky; nearer, just beneath you, the Alhambra sits, in the midst of its rocky, tree-girt heights, by the side of its river, a great red mass based with green, now lighted with hot color; and beyond, the pale green Vega spreads, as a spacious and smooth green lake, which flows on in gentle undulations, until it merges in the lurid red-brown of the Sierra Nevada, desolate valleys and ragged towering heights.

What a pleasure it is to write the name Medinat Alhambra, the Red Town, and how difficult it is to add anything to it. Before attempting to do so, one makes diligent search in the dictionary for such words as exquisite, magnificent, radiant, delicate, and beautiful; one even tries to urge one's pen to the invention of synonyms of vivid significance. The result is failure, and a hasty retreat to the commonplace. For the worn tags of description will not serve here; the beauty is so rare, so insistent, and overwhelming, that it seems an insult to label it; as well try to give form to the romance and how difficult it is to add anything to it. Before attempting to do so, one makes diligent search in the dictionary for such words as exquisite, magnificent, radiant, delicate, and beautiful; one even tries to urge one's pen to the invention of synonyms of vivid significance. The result is failure, and a hasty retreat to the commonplace. 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Coal Mines and Then?

GOVERNMENTS may protest as much as ever they like, but the fact remains that everywhere the thin end of the wedge of state socialism is being inserted. The war which was started in the interests of autocracy, and which was not without cause, by "big business," has not exactly turned out the obedient handmaiden of either. A new and instructive volume might be added to Mr. Daudet's "Kings in Exile," indeed where monarchy remains most strongly entrenched is where the King exercises, as in the United Kingdom, a power infinitesimal compared with that of a President of the United States. In spite of the querulous carping of a certain class of reformers, the world is becoming every hour safer for democracy. Not, perhaps, in the passing of acts of Congress or of Parliament intended to produce a millennium while you wait, but in the fundamental fabric of the social system against which the Napoleons and Rothschilds wrestle in vain.

The world, in other words, is growing more democratic every minute, and it has nothing whatever to do with it whether a ruler wears a crown or a silk hat; there was possibly never a more thoroughgoing old autocrat than Paul Kruger, the rule of the scepter can be considerably lighter than that of the sjambok. Therefore when Mr. Lloyd George gets up in his place in Parliament, and quietly announces that His Majesty's Government has determined to nationalize the coal-fields of Great Britain, there is no cry of "Socialism!" from the "vested interests," but rather a prolonged sigh of relief that state purchase has outstripped confiscation in the great race. It is only a month or so ago since the Dukes stood in the witness-box, and were examined by that dour champion of Scots minerdom, Robert Smillie, ready to confound them and to denounce their claims, either out of Blackstone or the Bible. And now the Prime Minister tells an expectant House that the miners have won the day, and that the mineral resources of the country are to pass from private to national ownership. The interest will now, it is to be expected, concentrate, for the moment, on the price; but does anybody really suppose that the process of nationalization will stop here? The case of the railways, if Mr. Churchill is correct, is already prejudged. And if the railways why not the shipping lines, and then—?

Mr. Lloyd George, however, told the Commons a good deal more than this in a speech lasting three hours. He explained to them somewhat dryly that if any person imagined that nationalization was going to spell an economic elysium that person was dwelling "in limbo fatuorum," as the old schoolmen were wont to insist, in a fool's paradise. Strikes, he pointed out, had occurred in the mines, only quite recently, though these mines were, at the moment, under government control, and the strike was therefore aimed directly at the government; nor had the government control of the railways been in any way devoid of friction. As a consequence he could not agree that governmental working of the mines, in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Justice Sankey's report, would produce harmony, whatever else it might produce.

It, indeed, scarcely required the probing of Mr. Lloyd George's acute mentality to discover that the substitution of the State for the individual as controller or owner of the mine is not going to make human nature any different. So long as any sufficient element amongst the miners turns its face toward a syndicalistic Mecca there is going to be trouble for the State; so long as ignorance and selfishness demand wages without reference to expenditure, the State will face the same difficulty as the private owner. This in unvarnished English, and Mr. Lloyd George is extremely good at unvarnished English when he is so minded, once upon a time the Conservative press termed it "Limehouse," is what he endeavored to make clear to the country from his seat on the Treasury bench. When the coal output showed a decrease of 87,000,000 tons in a year, it was obvious that the effect on every other industry must be felt. The miner might be getting more wages than he had ever got before, and might be working shorter hours, but the national effect was that the country was piling up an adverse trade balance which constituted a fool's paradise for the miner himself.

Somehow or another it is manifest the condition of the miner has to be changed from what it was before the war, but the one way in which the change cannot be effected is by reducing the output of the mines, and so increasing the preponderance of imports over exports. The price and the output of coal is a controlling force in the international trade of the country; but it is not, as the miners seem at times almost to imagine, the only force, or one which can be manipulated at their own pleasure to their own advantage. The facts revealed, under the cross-examination of the owners by Mr. Smillie, as to living conditions in the mining villages were not precisely exhilarating, but the very last way in which they can be improved is by impoverishing the country. Mr. Lloyd George, with what one imagines must have been deliberate intent, made plain to the whole world, wayfaring men and fools alike, with a simplicity of language which placed it beyond them to err in understanding, the delicate and even dangerous condition of the international economic situation. Something of what has happened since the autumn of 1914 has been told by a man with so unquestionable a right to be heard as Mr. Frank Vanderlip, in that remarkable little book he wrote in his cabin, on board the Olympic, in the five days' run between Southampton and Halifax. Mr. Vanderlip, like Mr. Lloyd George, takes the lid partially off, and points to the liquid boiling in the caldron, and adds his suggestion to the quota of remedial panaceas. No man, however, like Berkeley with his tar water, dares to come before the public with a universal remedy;

and it is perhaps as well, for the patient is not the pocket of the world, but the human mind.

Mr. Lloyd George talks of a forty-eight-hour week and a minimum wage, things excellent in themselves, but only tickling the social cuticle. Mr. Vanderlip talks of a loan to Europe, but the United States made its greatest contribution to the liquidation of European difficulties, practically as well as morally, since humanity insists on separating the two, in setting the example of national prohibition. Let Mr. Smillie tell the miners the truth about prohibition, and let Mr. Lloyd George deal with the drink question before that of the mines, and the beginning made by the United States will have been wonderfully assisted. What Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Vanderlip both know is the besetting sin of the world is selfishness and self-indulgence. What the miner and the mine-owner both need to acquire is self-discipline. That will solve the question of royalties, of wages, and of output. Where is the statesman with the courage to say so, and the understanding to make himself understood?

Limitation of Immigration

WHILE Senator Dillingham's immigration bill provides for a revolutionary change in the immigration policy of the United States, it cannot be called a radical measure. It is both sweeping and simple, and may reasonably be expected to meet with approval from American Labor and the oriental nations, as well as from citizens of the United States generally, and that is saying a great deal. That the author of this bill sees the immigration question from a genuine American point of view can scarcely be doubted when it is remembered that he has represented Vermont in the Senate for many years. He may also properly be looked upon as an expert concerning immigration, since he was formerly chairman of the United States Immigration Commission, and for several years was chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration. Since he represents Vermont, he is, of course, a Republican, and that fact should be helpful in the promotion of the measure in the present Congress. While the thought about Vermont and its representatives may, in some quarters, be that they are not the most liberal, there is nothing narrow about Senator Dillingham's bill. One of its strong and appealing points is that, without opening wide the doors to any nationality, it absolutely shuts out none.

In connection with a statement like this, one immediately, of course, thinks of the oriental races, and probably asks what it is proposed to do about the present legal barriers against them. The answer is that they are dealt with in the same manner as others. To be more specific, the Dillingham bill provides that after July 1, 1920, the number of aliens who may be admitted to the United States as immigrants in any year shall be limited to 5 per cent of the number of persons of such nationality, excepting persons native to countries of the Western Hemisphere, already residing in the United States. It is, however, reasonably made possible for near relatives of previously admitted immigrants, as well as specified professional classes, to be admitted after the annual maximum is otherwise reached, and also for the Secretary of Labor to admit aliens in excess of the number when, in his opinion, such action is justifiable as a measure of humanity. The bill, if made law, will repeal the existing special laws relating directly or indirectly to immigration from China, Japan, and other oriental countries, including the Chinese Exclusion Law, the passport provision of which is the basis of the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan, and the provision of the immigration act of 1917 which denies the admission to immigrants from certain portions of Asia and adjacent islands. While it is plain that some people of the groups now excluded would be admitted, it is equally clear that there would be no great number of any single element, those of Asia, for instance, because of the relatively small number of Asiatics now in the United States. The question of the effect of immigration on Labor has by no means been disregarded in the preparation of this measure; in fact it is said that the primary purpose of the bill is to limit the entrance of laborers, particularly from southern and eastern Europe. One professed intention, indeed, is to prevent a repetition of the enormous influx of such immigration as took place for some years before the war, and which the United States Immigration Commission declared to be highly detrimental to Labor in the Republic.

The practical effects and the generally moderate character of the Dillingham bill are readily grasped when the calculation is made that it will establish the limit of possible immigration from southern and eastern Europe at a little more than one-third of the annual volume before the war, and will not materially interfere with a resumption of the normal flow from northern Europe. It is reasonable to believe that a change in the immigration laws such as that represented by the Dillingham measure would be found of great importance in improving the relations with oriental countries, especially Japan, whose representatives of late have put much emphasis on the claim of racial equality. In this connection there is interest in a computation which has been made showing that whereas, during the four years next preceding the period of the war, the average annual immigration from China, Japan, and India was 10,153, under the 5 per cent plan embodied in the bill under discussion the annual number of such immigrants would be 1281.

In view, especially, of the closer relation of nations which unquestionably is one of the chief results of the war, it does not seem right that the United States should persist in its present utterly forbidding attitude toward oriental peoples, so far as its laws are concerned. Japan undoubtedly feels keenly the letter of the discrimination, and China, with its courageous efforts for better social conditions and for democratic government, deserves, broadly speaking, a more friendly attitude on the part of the western Nation. There is, of course, imperative need of regulation of immigration on lines new to the United States, for its own safety and welfare, and now is the time to readjust the conditions. The Dillingham bill seems to furnish a fair and sensible basis for the readjustment.

The Independence of Persia

THE news from London to the effect that, after several months of patient negotiations, Great Britain has reached an agreement with Persia "absolutely recognizing Persia's independence and integrity" is most welcome. There has been little news of any kind from Persia for some time past, but in this case it was distinctly recognized, by those who knew the country, that no news was good news. The British military mission, which, under Sir Percy Sykes, performed such useful service in the latter years of the war, was known to be still at work, and, with the great disturbing factor, namely, Russia of the old régime, removed, it was seen that the task before the government at Teheran was easier than it had been for many years.

The agreement just announced from London, although, as far as the present rather scanty details show, it leaves many important questions undecided, supplies emphatically that one prerequisite to restoration and rehabilitation, namely, an unconditional recognition of Persia's independence and integrity. There are as a matter of fact two agreements, a political agreement and a financial one. The political agreement, after declaring for the independence of Persia, as before noted, goes on to provide for the supplying to Persia by Great Britain of expert advisers for the Persian Administration and of the officers and equipment necessary for an adequate policing force. It also agrees to cooperate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport, and to agree to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the existing customs tariffs. Under the financial agreement that has been reached, Great Britain is to make Persia a loan of £2,000,000; whilst in a letter from the British Minister at Teheran, which accompanies the agreements, Great Britain, amongst other things, agrees to cooperate with the Persian Government in securing a rectification of the Persian frontier "where the parties agree it is justifiable."

Now there is, in all this, of course, something strangely reminiscent of the negotiations and agreements, the letters and explanations of seven and eight years ago; of the tremendous efforts made by Sir Edward Grey, as he then was, in 1911 and 1912, to secure the cooperation of Russia in bringing about the rehabilitation of Persia. The way in which the British Foreign Minister was, at that time, impeded and balked at every turn by Russian intrigue, aiming to bring about a complete absorption by Russia of northern Persia, is well known. Some four years earlier, in 1907, Sir Edward Grey, recognizing that something must be done, for the sake of Persia herself, to check the remorseless Russian advance through her territory toward the warm water of the Persian Gulf, had negotiated the Anglo-Russian Convention. Few modern agreements of the kind have been more bitterly assailed. And yet, for several years past, it has been recognized that but for the limitations set on Russian aggression by the agreement of 1907, the position of Persia today would have been very much worse than it is. The results of a free Russian hand are seen only too clearly in Azerbaijan.

Russia, of course, had no intention of observing the agreement, even in letter, a moment longer than it suited her purpose to do so. She never observed it in spirit. Hence the sorry succession of events in 1911 and 1912, the demand for the dismissal of the American Treasurer-General, Mr. Morgan Shuster, the Russian occupation of Tabriz, the advance as far as Kasvan, the promises, ever renewed and ever broken again, that Russian forces were about to be withdrawn, and the artificially fomented disorders, intrigue following fast on intrigue, blocking every effort at rehabilitation. There were many agreements, both political and financial, in those days, but they were all swallowed up in the slough of despond of Russian intrigue. What the complete removal of all this must mean to Persia may well be imagined. There was no prospect whatever of success before the agreements of eight years ago, but there is every prospect of success before the Anglo-Persian agreements of 1919.

The "Breakers"

IN THE half-wooded sections of the middle west of the United States, the work of transforming the valleys and prairies into wheat fields, undertaken sometime prior to 1850, and continuing in remote portions up to the seventies, was a task requiring some courage, and the outlay of much crudely applied physical effort on the part of both men and beasts.

The northern sections of the middle west were first settled, as is well known, chiefly by young farmers who had spent their earlier years on the small stone-fenced farms of New England and New York State. To them, no doubt, it seemed unbelievable that there could exist, anywhere, a fairly level quarter section of land without a single boulder in sight or immediately beneath the surface. And yet this is what they found, in what must have appeared almost limitless areas. But there was another almost priceless asset, to them, in the abundance of second-growth hardwood and poplar which they found upon the choice sections which they preempted or purchased from previous homesteaders. This timber, always sufficient for firewood for years to follow, in many cases provided material for fences, and sometimes even for the crude buildings with which the pioneers were satisfied. But wheat, of course, could not be made to grow where trees and brush remained uncut, and as wheat was the thing, even in those days, with market and mill many miles away, and with no railroad within a thousand miles, those quarter sections, or "forties," offering the least resistance in the way of surface growth, were attacked with ax, saw, and mattock, to clear away the larger trees and their roots and the larger bushes and shrubs. This work, continued during portions of the winter and the early spring, left for the "breakers" when they came, usually in June, a somewhat unpicturesque but potentially rich tract, somewhat reluctant, perhaps, to yield to the first subduing forces with which it had ever been obliged to contend.

But the "breakers" came equipped for just the task they were to undertake. The "crew," made up of the same men who, later in the season, were to be the itinerant

grain threshers of the same township or community, usually comprised three or four, additional help to be furnished, of course, by the man or men by whom the "breakers" were employed. The motive power provided to drag the breaking plow consisted, usually, of five or six yoke of oxen, trained to their work and constituting the "irresistible" force soon to come in contact with the "immovable" growth of tree roots. But the ingenuity of the "breakers" had provided the motive forces with a crude but effective tool with which the actual work was to be undertaken. This was a 24-inch plow, with a share as sharp as a knife blade, a rigid colter for cutting through the surface sod, and a beam a foot through and ten or twelve feet long, attached to an improvised two-wheeled cart, upon which the driver of the "wheel team" rode if he chose, and if he could. Thus equipped, the work began. The driver of the lead oxen, given the word, swung, with many a loud "gee" and "haw," his protesting beasts out astride the stakes marking the live-furrow which was to be the first boundary of the land to be broken, its progress indicating anew the determination of some "Yankee" from the east to make a home for himself in what then seemed almost the uttermost part of the earth.

In that same section of the country there are now fallow fields, towns, villages, and cities, where once these "breakers," with their crude equipment, struggled with might and main to perform what now would be a simple task for a plow propelled by a farm tractor. But the farm tractor would not have come, perhaps, had not the "breakers" of a half century or more ago paved the way.

Notes and Comments

THE Netherlands minister points out to us that the dropping of a single word in the transmission of a dispatch from The Hague, on the subject of the controversy between Holland and Belgium on the annexation question, has represented the Province of Zealand as being in favor of that policy whereas it is opposed to it. The omission of the word has probably not deceived anybody, but in case it may have the correction should be made.

MORNING

The morning breaks with quietness and sweetness.
The early light to stirring life
Awakes a sleeping world.
Over the fields with white dew sparkling
The soft light ripples in a cadenced beauty
And bids the twittering birds to winged flight arise
And full voiced song
To greet the day's emprise.

AMERICANS are coming to take it as a matter of course that jails and work-houses shall close up shop as one result of the nation-wide prohibition, but nobody seems to have thought that any considerable part of the police force could be anywhere done away with. Yet why not, if liquor has been the chief incentive to crime and disorder? And, at any rate, here is the report already current in Boston that the police commissioner believes he can easily get along with 300 fewer men on the force. This may be unwelcome news to the policemen, especially those who are considering the advisability of striking for more pay—not to mention the 200 applicants who have just been examined for possible appointment to the service; but it appears to be a round tribute to the beneficial effects of the "saloonless Nation," even though it is not yet A. D. 1920.

THE modifying touch of time has had its effect also on the British national anthem, and, as it was sung in front of St. Paul's Cathedral during the peace celebration, the first verse invoked a blessing on the King, the second on the land, and the third on everybody. "It is to be noticed," comments The Times of London, "that there is in it less about the King and more about ourselves, and even the natural scenery of our domicile than before; and our taste and sense of congruity will have ultimately to decide whether this mixture of motives is calculated to make the same direct appeal as the former single one." The Times, in fact, likes the old version better: "while complimenting the latest reviser on the tact and gentility of his effort, we still retain a preference for the hearty, if ruder, original." The new version has been approved by the King; but apparently time and circumstance must yet show whether it is approved by the people, for whom in the "hearty, if ruder" singing the king stood as a symbol.

THE very drastic measure of punishment which is being advocated by two deputies of the Pas de Calais as the only sufficient deterrent to profiteers is apparently no new thing. It is, in fact, just a modern edition of a demand which was made some two thousand years ago and more in Athens, and acceded to. One of the brilliant orations of Lysias deals with this very subject of profiteering, and advocates, with all the persuasiveness of the Greek orator, punishment by execution. The French press treats this proposal by the Pas de Calais deputies as something of a joke, albeit an unpleasant one. Paris of today is not Athens two thousand and some hundred years ago, and as a French paper wisely remarks, "Once erect the guillotine and it would take a wise man to say whose head would escape the basket."

THE urgent appeal recently made for funds to establish Ruskin College, the working-class college at Oxford, on a firm financial basis is not likely to remain unheeded. Among the signatories to the appeal—a significant evidence of the wide-flung sympathies it evokes—are Mr. Balfour, Mr. Clynes, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and Miss MacArthur. The college, which was founded twenty years ago, but has always been hampered by lack of funds, now desires to add a Woman's Hostel, that the same opportunities may be afforded the working women as are possessed by the working men. Perhaps upon nothing more than upon sound education, with its accompanying discipline, does the welfare of the Labor movement depend, and therefore the support of Ruskin College belongs not to one class or party, but is the very vital concern of all.